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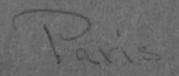


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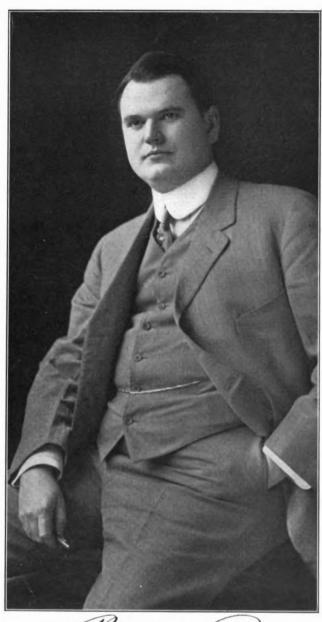


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HARDWARE ADVERTISING FOR THE RETAILER

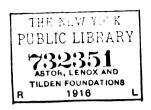
A Concise Treatise on the Principles of Successful Hardware Advertising, Written Especially for the Retailer and Giving Practical Examples of Hardware Advertisements to Illustrate Each Principle

By BURT JAY PARIS

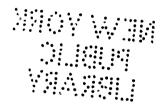
Editor "Publicity for the Retailer" Section Hardware

NEW YORK
DAVID WILLIAMS COMPANY
231-241 WEST 39TH STREET
1913

DM



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THE SCIENTIFIC PRESS
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Preface

As its title indicates, this book covers the subject of retail advertising from the viewpoint of the hardware dealer, exclusively. It is this fact which differentiates the book from other contemporary volumes on retail publicity.

The advertising needs of the hardware dealer are unlike those of any other retail merchant. Hence, it is obvious that no general treatise on retail advertising designed for *all* branches of retail trade can do full justice to the hardware dealer.

The scope of the book, however, is not limited by its individual appeal; practically every ramification of the broad subject of retail advertising is touched upon. The hardware dealer may make profitable use of the information outlined in each and every section.

In conception and substance, this volume is unique. The object has been first to describe means and methods and then to illustrate their practical application by examples of the actual work of hardware dealers themselves.

It is patent that when actual work, that has proven its merit on the firing line, is used to illustrate the methods outlined, there can be little doubt or theory as to the practicability of these methods.

The experience of progressive hardware dealers throughout this country and Canada, covering a period of more than three years, is brought to a focus in Chapters XXXIV to XL. The advertising reproduced touches upon practically every article sold in the hardware store, and the individual comments enable you to analyze each piece of advertising, thereby bringing to light, in a clear, logical manner, the underlying principles made use of in its preparation. All the newspaper ads shown in this book have been reduced one-half in size so that they could be used in a volume of this proportion.

This volume is written so as to take into consideration the requirements of all types of hardware stores. It will prove equally valuable to the hardware man behind the cross-roads store and to his brothers in the towns and cities.

BURT J. PARIS

August, 1913.

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CHAPTER I

Preparation of Ad Copy

HROUGHOUT this book we shall have occasion to use the word "copy" very frequently. We mean by copy the text matter or the "wording" of the ad. This is the accepted meaning of the word among advertising men. To the printer, "copy" means that which is to be "set up," including the text, border ornamentation and illustrations. It will be well for the hardware dealer to keep this distinction in mind, in his dealings with his printer and the newspaper compositor.

COPY, THE VITAL FACTOR IN ADVERTISING

Copy, more than any one other thing, perhaps, has been the means of enveloping the subject of advertising in a shroud of mystery. And because it is the most vital factor in all advertising, it is little wonder that retail hardware advertising in general is not producing results commensurate with the vast investment it to-day represents.

GOOD COPY EASILY PREPARED

Let the hardware dealer understand, at the beginning of this work, that the preparation of good selling copy is something within his easy reach. He need be neither a college graduate nor a literary light to write messages to the people that will make them buy his goods. If he but only knew that the forceful advertising writers of to-day have long ago discarded any attempts at "clever writing" and dazzling rhetorical effects, he would immediately have more confidence in his ability to produce good copy. Good copy does not consist of glib statements and cleverly distorted facts. Good copy is the result of an understanding of human nature and the article to be advertised.

THE STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE

Right here the hardware man may say to himself: "To understand the goods I carry is simple enough, but how can I hope to master the philosophy of human nature?" It would be a stupendous task indeed, to comprehend all the ramifications of the human mind, but he need concern himself with but one phase of human nature—the fulfillment of desire, or in other words, the actions of mind which lead to acquirement or actual purchase.

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It is obvious that the bare necessities of life are purchased as a matter of mere routine, practically no argument of mind preceding their acquirement. Immediately we go further we find that a purchase must be the result of a desire created. Our study of human nature concerns the ways and means to create desire strong enough to induce purchase. In creating desire there are two general restrictions to overcome: the limitations of income and unwillingness to part with money. The first condition is the most difficult to overcome. The installment plan of purchase was the first great step that swept away limitations of income. But the hardware dealer does not find it practicable to base his entire sales policy on the installment idea. For that reason his ads on articles that involve a considerable expenditure must be written to arouse desire to the highest pitch, because where income is limited, the process of selection enters. In other words, a person will buy that for which the strongest desire has been aroused and the purchase of other things less desired will be necessarily foregone.

The second restriction, unwillingness to spend money, is fostered by the habits of thrift characterizing the great middle class who represent the balance of purchasing power. Therefore desire must be strong to overpower this inborn habit of mind.

A MISTAKE TO AVOID

If the hardware man will bear in mind the comparative strength of these two conditions restricting the fulfillment of desire, he will avoid the great mistake made daily in hardware advertising: that of writing a stronger ad on an article easily purchasable than on an article whose purchase will tax the resources of most families.

THE APPEAL TO THE HUMAN MIND

Before desire can be created, a definite appeal must be made. The appeal of the ad is that which arouses desire. There are innumerable ways in which to appeal to human nature, but the hardware dealer has use for only a certain number which may be broadly classified as follows:

- 1. The love of pleasure and enjoyment.
- 2. The love of comfort, ease and convenience.
- 3. The gratification of the senses of sight and touch.
- 4. The love of appreciation and praise.
- 5. The love of gain.
- 6. The love of economy, saving and thrift.

To enable the hardware man to gain a working knowledge of human nature sufficient for his purposes, we will treat briefly the nature of each of the appeals. No. 1. The Love of Pleasure and Enjoyment. Everyone likes to enjoy himself and most people will spend money for things that will afford them pleasure. Take for instance, outdoor sports. If the delights of tennis, golf,



hunting, etc., are pictured in an ad, the reader will have a greater desire to participate in the sport and buy the necessary equipment than he would if the ad were simply a matter-of-fact description of sporting paraphernalia.

In featuring a coffee percolator, many hardware dealers dwell upon its construction. In this, they fail to gauge human nature accurately. The real appeal is the love of pleasure—the delight of well-made coffee. (See Fig. 1.)

No. 2. The Love of Comfort, Ease and Convenience. To illustrate this appeal,

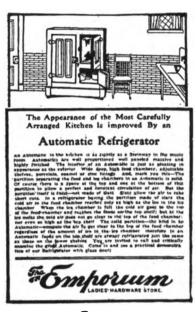


FIG. 4.

take the fireless cooker. This device will lessen the labor of cooking to a marvelous extent. Therefore the main appeal must be directed to the love of ease and comfort. See The kitchen cabinet enables the housewife to have her working equipment at her finger's end. The appeal then should be based on the love of convenience.

No. 3. The Gratification of the Senses of Sight and Touch. This is a broad appeal and can be used in featuring a great variety of articles. People like the things they buy to look neat and presentable. See Fig. 3. sense of touch plays an important part in the selection of many articles. For example, take kitchen knives. The shapes of some handles are such that it is a pleasure just to hold them, while others are so unwieldy that people

will not buy them. Here the appeal of touch would be strong.

No. 4. The Love of Appreciation and Praise. The appeal can be used effectively in presenting articles that lend to the attractiveness of the home. See Fig. 4. It is a well-known fact that many people desire beautiful home

equipment largely for the effect it will have on others. In furniture ads, for instance, this appeal would be especially strong. A great deal of delicacy is required in presenting this appeal, however, and it should be accomplished by inference rather than by bald statement.

No. 5. The Love of Gain. This is the appeal to the bargain instinct. It should, of course, be the main appeal of the special-sale ad. This is perhaps the strongest appeal that can be made to the human mind. Its overpowering strength is perhaps best demonstrated by the success of those who make a business of promoting shady schemes of various sorts.

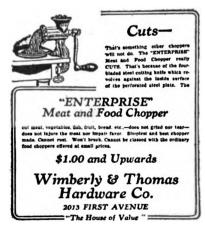


Fig. 5.

No. 6. The Love of Economy, Saving, and Thrift. This appeal is related to the love of gain, though it does not savor of the "something for nothing" idea. People buy ash-sifters to save coal, food-choppers to economize on table expense, new refrigerators to cut down their ice bill, certain makes of lawn mowers because they wear longer, etc. See Fig. 5.

ANALYSIS MUST PRECEDE ACTUAL WRITING

Before attempting to write an ad, you should carefully analyze your article.

Your analysis of the article or articles to be advertised should be complete. Set down every advantage the article possesses over other articles of its kind. Put down every selling point. A selling point of an article is any quality or attribute of the article that will make it a desirable thing to possess.

This analysis is important, but it is easily worked out. The real test of the writer's advertising sense is his ability to discern the *right elements of appeal*, and which one should be brought out strongly. This power of discernment is nothing less than salesmanship, the ability to put down on paper what a salesman would *say* to a prospective customer. So it will be seen that successful copy calls for the practice of the selling ability which every merchant possesses, rather than "fine writing."

CHAPTER II.

Illustrations and Engravings

THE primary purpose of an illustration is to aid the copy in presenting the article to the reader. The illustration really does much more than this. A good cut sets off the ad from other ads and the reading

columns of the newspaper. Further, a cut often explains certain features that would be difficult and sometimes impossible to describe in the copy. (See Fig. 6.) The illustration possesses great value as an eye-catcher. The newspaper ad, booklet or circular without an illustration is very apt to be forbidding in appearance, thus discouraging the reader at the start. Of course it is possible to design a very attractive ad without a cut, but it is an advertising axiom that the ad with the cut stands a better chance of being read that the ad which depends entirely upon type display.



Fig. 6.

ABUNDANT MATERIAL FOR ILLUSTRATION

The hardware dealer is particularly fortunate in having a great diversity of articles which he can illustrate effectively. In fact, there is no reason why every one of his ads cannot be illustrated to great advantage.



FIG. 7.

AVOID THE "EYE-CATCHERS"

In selecting illustrations, he should be careful to avoid those which are termed "eye-catchers." An "eye-catcher" is an illustration which has no direct bearing on the article advertised, its sole purpose being to arrest attention. (See Fig. 7.) Such cuts may attract attention, but they rarely secure interest.

An illustration, to be effective, must not only possess attention value, but must interest the reader sufficiently to induce him to read the text of the ad.

GET ACTION IN YOUR ILLUSTRATIONS

A very important point to bear in mind in choosing an illustration is the

fact that cuts which show the article in use possess more value than simply an illustration of the object itself. For instance, supposing you were illustrating a sporting goods ad featuring tennis equipment. The most effective cut would be that shown by Fig. 8 rather than that shown by Fig. 9. The one vividly suggests the delight of the sport while the other does not. In illustrating some of the smaller articles of hardware, it is sometimes not practicable to introduce the element of action for the reason that if the article were shown in use, its size would be too small to be effective. This



Fig. 8.

is illustrated by Fig. 10. Here the pliers are shown up strongly. If they were shown in use, the drawing would have to be executed very carefully to show the reader the *subject* of the ad at a glance.

In choosing from the cuts furnished him, the hardware dealer should be



Fig. 9.

governed by the considerations we have outlined and many times he will find it to his advantage to have cuts especially made for him.

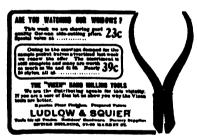


Fig. 10.

ARRANGEMENT A DETERMINING FACTOR

Illustrations depend largely upon arrangement for their maximum effectiveness. It is never a good plan to surround a cut closely by type matter or borders. It should have plenty of white space to set it off. A study of Figs. II and I2 will be an object lesson in the value of white space. Careful cut

arrangement will also economize space. Note in Fig. 13, how the position of the cuts has saved space.



SIZE OF AD MUST GOVERN ITS ILLUSTRATION

The size of the ad should govern its illustrative features. A 2- or 3-column 5-inch ad, for instance, should carry but one or two illustrations. The effect



FIG. 14.

when more are crowded in may be seen by referring to Fig. 14. The exceptions to this rule are special-sale ads where it is necessary to show a number of cuts



FIG. 15.

to complement the many articles featured and ads laid out in department store style, listing a great diversity of merchandise. Figs. 15 and 16 show these two types.

ENGRAVING

So that the hardware man may select his illustrations with more surety we will discuss briefly engraving methods.

We will confine ourselves to newspaper illustration, for in this form of advertising, cuts must be chosen with great care in reference to their actual printing qualities.



Fig. 16.

In other forms of publicity, like booklets, folders, circulars, etc., the dealer can make use of practically any kind of cut, dependent on the expense he desires to incur in the actual printing.

Newspapers are printed on the cheapest kind of paper and usually at high speed. Consequently any engraving which demands care in printing will not show up to good advantage in the newspaper.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LINE ENGRAVINGS

The great majority of newspaper cuts are line engravings. (See Fig. 17.) A line engraving or zinc etching, as it is sometimes termed, is the photographic

reproduction of lines, dots, or masses of uniform depth or color. Therefore it does not require fine paper and fine printing to reproduce it clearly. Each line, dot, or mass stands out in relief on the line engraving, so that even on blotting paper the engraving will produce a clear impression. Of course, if a line engraving has too many closely related lines, it will be apt to fill up with ink.

HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS UNSUITED TO NEWSPAPER WORK

A half-tone is a very different kind of engraving. The process of making a half-tone will show clearly why it is unsuitable for



FIG. 17.

newspaper use. The subject to be engraved is photographed, like the line engraving, only it is photographed through a "screen," or in other words a glass plate on which are lines ruled in opposite directions, the number of which vary, in different screen plates, from 50 to 400 lines per inch. The effect of this screen is to break the rays of light into separate, square beams that make square dots on the negative. When a positive of this negative is made on a sensitized sheet of polished copper and this positive is etched by an acid bath, the original subject is reproduced on the surface of the copper in small square dots, which express every variation of tone that exists in the original. The finer the screen, that is the closer the dots are to each other, the deeper the tone contrast. the finer the screen, the better must be paper and printing to bring out the tone Hence a 65-line screen half-tone is suitable for cheaper paper and a 150-screen half-tone for the best grades of stock. Some newspapers can print a 65-line half-tone very fairly, but as a general rule it is unsafe to depend upon half-tones for newspaper work, for the cheap paper does not reproduce clearly all the little fine dots, because its surface is not sufficiently hard and the ink fills up the spaces between the dots and blurs the impression.

CONCLUSIONS

From this it will be seen that the hardware dealer should use line engravings in practically all of his announcements. If he uses a half-tone, as is sometimes necessary when he desires to reproduce a photograph of a person or place in his ad, he should be most careful to specify to the engraver 65-line screen, as with any screen above this, he is simply taking a chance on good results.

CHAPTER III

Syndicate Cuts

"SYNDICATE cuts" and "stock cuts" are generic terms applied to illustrations which are made up in quantity and featured to fit any line of retail trade. Such a claim leads logically to the conclusion that syndicate cuts fit no particular line.

With very few exceptions, syndicate cuts come under the classification of "eye-catchers," which style of illustration is referred to in Chapter II, page 6.

The familiar method of placing syndicate or stock cuts on the market is by means of a catalog usually issued by some engraving house. From this the hardware man can choose those that come nearest to fitting his business.

THE "COMIC" STOCK CUT

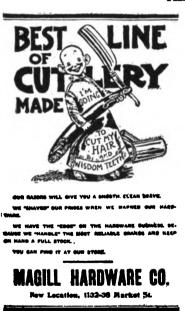


Fig. 18.

Within the past year or two, however, a new method of preparing stock cuts has been originated and the plan, though wrong in principle, seems to have found favor among many Fig. 18 illustrates a stock cut, the product of this new plan. It will be seen that a well-known artist has used a once famous comic supplement character to carry along a series of general hardware headings. As far as actually tying up to the ad is concerned, these illustrations go the plain stock cuts one better. But they depend upon the comic delineation for effect and people soon tire of the repetition and moreover, the purchase of hardware supplies is far from being a humorous proceeding. and others of their kind are to be studiously avoided.

STOCK CUTS NOT A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

The whole subject of syndicate cuts may be summed up briefly: these cuts rarely reflect the spirit of any hardware ad, and for this reason the progressive hardware man would do well to eliminate them with one exception, from his advertising.

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This exception is in the case of small stock cuts showing the smaller articles of hardware, in outline drawings. These cuts will be found useful in preparing sale ads and department store ads where a great variety of small articles must be shown. A great many of these articles do not possess sufficient individuality and are too small to require special drawings. In such instances, the stock cut is simply an identification and is not studied by the reader as a help in deciding purchases.

MANUFACTURER'S READY-MADE ADS

Variety in advertising style is most essential and there is no more satis-

factory way for the hardware man to vary the general appearance of his publicity than by the use of ready-made ads furnished him by the different manufacturers whose products he carries.

WHAT A READY-MADE AD IS

Ready-made ads, as they are termed, are simply complete ads, in electrotype or matrix form, of a size suitable for use in local papers (see Fig. 19). A space is left in the plate for the insertion of the local dealer's name, so to



Fig. 10.

all intents and purposes, the ad is the work of the dealer himself.

READY-MADE ADS REPRESENT SPECIALIZATION

Ready-made ads are valuable not only for their different view-point,

RUBEROID
ROOFING
Just the the thing for that
acc granary
Cheapeut
Most Durable
Ensiset Applied
Theroughly weatherproof
and surable for all kinds
of buddings. Come is
and let us tell you about it.
The
Longmont Hardware
Co.

FIG. 20.

but for the thoroughness and versatility with which they treat separate products. It is obvious that a manufacturer knows every angle of his proposition thoroughly, so that his ready-made ads are perhaps better presentations of his product than any advertising the dealer could prepare. So when it is desired to feature certain specialties, no better method could be found than the use of the manufacturer's own ads. Note Figs. 20



FIG. 21.

and 21. Fig. 20 is the dealer's version, and Fig. 21 is the way in which the manufacturer presents his product by means of the ready-made ad. Fig. 21 is the stronger ad.

Ads furnished by manufacturers not only excel in copy, but also in illustration, and the dealer can run many a striking ad that would entail quite a little expense on his part, were he to duplicate its effect.

IMPORTANCE OF THE "FILL-IN"

Ready-made ads should be "filled in" very carefully. That is, the local



Carolina Hardware Co.
Barr Hdw Cos. Hardware Business

FIG. 22.

signature should be so set in the electrotype as to give the impression that the whole ad was prepared by the dealer himself. This effect is desirable only because the dealer's name carries more weight, locally, than does the manufacturer's signature. Fig. 19 shows a ready-made ad filled in properly. Fig. 22 shows the wrong way to do it: in this case the reader knows it is an ad prepared for the dealer to which he has simply attached his signature.

TWO IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

Aside from toning up your advertising, the use of ready-made ads will relieve you of considerable ad-writing on special articles. If your stock of ready-made ads is small, write the manufacturers. By getting together a supply of these ads, you will be enabled to plan an advance advertising campaign with much

greater ease, for the ready-made ads should take care of the featuring of special lines.

CHAPTER IV

Advertising Types and Borders

THE style in which an ad is "set up" by the printer has a great deal to do with its final effectiveness. A carefully designed ad accomplishes two distinct purposes: it gains attention and makes the actual reading easier. To the hardware man who is not quite convinced of the importance of type display, we would recount the story of the two salesmen. One salesman was a very fair talker and dressed neatly and in good taste. This salesman invariably made a good first impression through his immaculate appearance, and this lent weight to his arguments. The other salesman was a far better talker, but a man who was careless in his personal appearance. Whenever he talked, his appearance went far to discount his statements, and many sales that should have been his by virtue of superior presentation went to the salesman who made the better appearance. This illustration is by no means a modern fable, but a thing that is occurring every business day.

TYPE DESIGN A MODERN ART

An ad is merely salesmanship on paper. No matter how well written it may be, if it is given a careless display, it can never reach its maximum efficiency. Types and borders have been brought to a high state of perfection, and for a reason—the reason being that people know and appreciate differences in the appearance of ads. They may not know what style and size of type has been used; they may not know the underlying reasons for a certain style of type arrangement, but they do sense the effect as a whole. They know when an ad is inviting in appearance and when it is not.

ACQUIRING A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF TYPES

So it behooves the hardware dealer to devote some of his attention to type display. He need not study printing, but there are certain fundamentals in type selection and display arrangement with which he should be familiar.

First, he should acquire a working knowledge of several styles of modern advertising display type so that he may specify these styles in his advertising. He should also study the characteristics of these type faces. Certain types, by their very appearance, create impressions in the reader's mind that might not be achieved by the best copy. For instance, a type style known as Gothic,

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shown in Fig. 23, is a heavy, black, square-looking type. This and similar type faces create a feeling of strength and solidity. For this reason, it is a good type to use in featuring the heavier articles of hardware. The subconscious impression of strength gained from the type itself will be reflected in the reader's judgment of the articles listed.



Chafing Dishes

We have a splendid stock to select from ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$12.50. Better buy one, they are lots of fun during these winter evenings. See them, anyway

ORTHERN HARDWARE CO.

410 Camerral Avanue.

FIG. 23.

FIG. 24.

Supposing, on the other hand, you desire to create a dainty effect with type in advertising, say chafing dishes. Look at Fig. 24. Here the outline type face is in keeping with the spirit of the ad.

Seven very effective advertising type faces may be listed as follows:

Caslon Bold
Cheltenham Bold
De Vinne
Bookman
Jenson
Gothic
Caslon

If the dealer will familiarize himself with the general appearance of these seven styles he will have acquired some practical knowledge of modern type design. To assist you in identifying these styles we print herewith one line of each style.

Type Design is a Modern Art
"This is Caslon Bold"

Type Design is a Modern Art
"This is Cheltenham Bold"

Type Design is a Modern Art

Type Design is a Modern Art
"This is Bookman"

Type Design is a Modern Art

Type Design is a Modern Art

Type Design is a Modern Art

Under each line will be found the name of the type. Look over the ads shown in this book and endeavor to identify the type used in each case. It will be excellent practice.

HARMONY IN ADVERTISING DISPLAY LINES.

One very important point that should be observed in specifying type to the printer is to indicate that the same style of display type be used throughout the ad. This insures harmony of design and gives the ad a more inviting look than if a jumble of display faces were used. If more than one style is used, instructions should be given to have the different styles as closely related as possible.

THE POINT SYSTEM OF TYPE MEASUREMENT

In order that the hardware dealer may intelligently indicate type sizes to the printer, this brief explanation of the point system of type measurement is given:

In printing, a *point* is $\frac{1}{12}$ in. Thus when a type is spoken of as being 10 or 12 points high, it means that the type body is $\frac{11}{12}$ in. or $\frac{1}{12}$ in. high, and likewise for all sizes of type.

But a fact that must be kept in mind is that the *face* of the type is not always of the same height as the *body*, although when designating a type to be so many points high, the height of the body is meant. This will be made clearer by examining the word "type" shown below:

|Type

The above is set in 24-point type. The rule shows the height of the type body; the "T" is the height of the type face.

Note that the "y" and "p," or drop letters, extend below the other letters in the line. This is why the actual height of the type face is somewhat

smaller than the height of the type body—it is necessary to leave a space to provide for these drop letters.

You will soon become accustomed to making allowances for these drop letters, so that you will be able to judge accurately the size of type, enabling you to specify the correct sizes for your ads.

Display types are usually cast in the following sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60 and 72 points. Allowing about one-fourth of the height of the type body for drop letters, you will be able to figure approximately in inches the height of the face of any size.

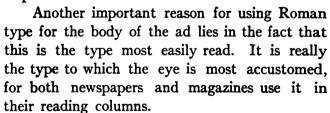
For instance, take a 48-point size. Allow one-fourth or 12 points for drop letters and you have 36 points, or $\frac{36}{2}$ in., or $\frac{1}{2}$ in., which is the approximate height of the type face. Any size may be figured in this way.

This explanation should give you a clear idea of display type and assist you materially in specifying attractive settings for your ads.

CHOOSING THE "BODY" TYPE

For the "body" or reading matter of an ad, it is best to use a type face known to printers and advertising men as "Old Style Roman." Many hardware ad-writers think that if they use the smaller sizes of display type for the body of the ad, a bolder display effect will be secured. This is wrong. The light Roman face forms a strong contrast with the heavier display faces and a more readable effect is secured than if the whole ad were set in heavy display type. In other words, all emphasis is no

emphasis.



Borders may be divided into two groups for the convenience of the reader. The first group will comprise the rule or plain borders; the second, the designed or fancy borders. A border serves to hold the ad together as a frame completes a picture. A good rule for the hardware advertising man to keep uppermost in mind is: to use a rule border on an ad containing an illustration

BORDERS



FIG. 25.

and a fancy border on an all-type ad. Figs. 25 and 26 show how effectively this axiom works out in actual practice.

UNLIMITED EFFECTS POSSIBLE WITH BORDERS

Rule borders can be arranged so as to form a multiplicity of designs. Often the effectiveness of a cut will depend upon the manner in which the border

Danbury Hardware Co. 15 Years Old.

FIG. 26.

is arranged. Illustrations, as a general rule, should never be closely surrounded by either border or type matter. To show how the border may be made to complement the illustration see Figs. 12 and 13. Then note Fig. 11 and see how the effect of the illustration has been nullified by poor border and

type arrangement. The hardware man need not study the form and appearance of borders, so much as the manner of arranging them. In the matter





FIG. 27.

Fig. 28.

of arrangement, a little study will enable him to produce original and artistic effects in border arrangement. Figs. 27 and 28 show unusual border treatment.

CHAPTER V

Newspaper Display Principles

UCH has been and is being written on the subject of preparing effective newspaper copy, yet how little practical information is to be had concerning the setting of the ad. In the final analysis, the layout, or the manner in which the ad is presented to the eye, must be considered of first importance.

WHERE GOOD COPY FAILS

To be sure, the copy convinces the reader and produces the sale, but the most carefully written copy may be greatly hindered from making its impression and even rendered inefficient by a display that fails to attract the eye.

An ad to be effective must first gain its audience, and in the newspaper the sole means of accomplishing this is through the medium of attention-compelling display. In this fact lies the real reason for the inefficiency of a vast amount of newspaper publicity. Many and many an ad is judged on the merits of the copy alone, whereas the display played the most important part in deciding the pulling power of the ad. These are facts which have been demonstrated by experienced advertising men and which any hardware merchant can soon prove to his satisfaction.

KNOW YOUR DISPLAY ELEMENTS

Display elements are as many and varied as are the mediums of publicity. In the poster, for instance, the chief problem is the most attractive distribution of colors and shades. In the painted sign, the size and arrangement of letters play the most important part. The magazine page, the street-car card, the catalog each presents its own individual display problem. Here, we deal only with the newspaper page. The display elements of the newspaper page may be said to comprise three distinct colors—black, gray and white.

The black, as will be seen by referring to any newspaper, is represented by heavy borders, display type and dark-appearing illustrations; the gray is furnished principally by the light-faced body type composing the text of most ads. Lightly drawn cuts or half-tone illustrations also present a gray appearance. The white is, obviously, the blank portions of the newspaper page.

Becoming familiar with these three newspaper display elements is the first step in preparing effective display arrangements. A correctly designed news-

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paper ad presents these elements in correct proportions, thereby first compelling the reader's attention and making it easy for the eye to read the announcement throughout.

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

To demonstrate the proportioning of display elements note the two plans of display represented by Figs. 29 and 30.

The shaded lines represent the gray color, which is formed by the small, light-faced body type. The black lines inside the border represent lines of display type. These drawings closely represent how the display elements appear to the eye at first glance over the newspaper page. From them can be realized more forcibly the importance of not allowing any one element to predominate over the others.





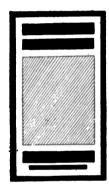


FIG. 30.

Note that Fig. 29 contains too much black, or, in other words, too much display type, a fault very common in newspaper display. This is because many advertisers believe that the more black display type that they can crowd into their space the more prominent will be their ad. This is absolutely wrong. The most effective display is that in which the three display elements are so proportioned that they help accentuate each other.

In Fig. 30 there is sufficient gray to contrast with the black and white, and sufficient white to throw out the black. In Fig. 29 the predominance of the black obscures the gray and the white fails to emphasize and throw out into relief the black because there is so much of it. The result is that this display instead of being prominent is lost in the general gray and black appearance of the newspaper page, while the display shown by Fig. 30, being properly proportioned, is at once attractive and easily seen. The use of too much white space will give the ad a weak, disconnected appearance, and too large an amount of gray unbroken by display lines overbalances the display plan, and, of course, makes difficult reading.

CONTRAST THROUGH SURROUNDING ADS

There is another factor that plays an important part in securing attractive display. It is the appearance of the surrounding ads on the newspaper page.

We will now pass on to the various types of ad composition found in the newspaper, and point out how these surrounding ads can be made to contrast with and therefore accentuate the prominence of an individual display arrangement.

To secure the maximum of display effectiveness it is necessary to go further than properly proportioning the display elements in the ad itself. The ad must not only be properly proportioned in itself, but it must be so planned as to contrast as a whole with surrounding ads. This double working out of a plan of display makes certain of any individual ad securing first attention on the page, even in spite of considerable difference in size. You will admit that this is an end worth striving for.

To begin with, we will consider the newspaper page as a whole. As a rule it will either present a heavy, dark appearance or have a grayish look, due respect vely to heavily and lightly displayed ads. The primary step, then, is to examine the page of the newspaper on which your ad appears. If the ads surrounding your own present a dark appearance then you will use a light display and vice versa. This is the most important contrast—the contrast of color.

A WINDOW-DISPLAY PRINCIPLE PARALLELED

The next step is to note the *shape* of the surrounding ads. If most of them are single-column ads, you will secure the important contrast of shape by using double-column space. To make use of a simile, it is like standing, say, 20 oblong boxes on end in your store window and then laying one of them on its side. It will be easily seen that this contrast of shape is even more important than a contrast of size; of course this in a reasonable degree.

FURTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRAST

After contrast has been secured through color and shape, the ad can be still further accentuated by a contrast of cut and border arrangement. If the surrounding ads have square-cornered borders (and they usually do) then make yours round-cornered. Or, if heavy borders are much in evidence, you should use a light fancy border or no border at all.

In the matter of cuts there is much opportunity for contrast. The cut in the average ad is usually closely surrounded by type matter. Make your cut stand out by allowing it plenty of white space, and by breaking the border. Refer again to figures 12, 13, and 25 and note how the illustrations attract the eye at first glance. Fig. 13 contains plenty of reading matter for an ad of

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its size, yet the type has been kept away from all but one side of each illustration.

If the hardware dealer will make the most of the points outlined in this, and also in Chapter VI, he will find his ad the most prominent announcement, size considered, on the newspaper page.

CHAPTER VI

Making the Layout

In the preceding chapter the elements entering into a well-displayed ad were outlined in detail. In this chapter will be pointed out the process of making layouts embodying these elements so as to convey clearly to the printer the effect desired.

PRELIMINARY STEPS

Before starting to make a layout, it is well to have a preconceived idea of the plan of display. The only reason for making the layout is to convey to the printer your idea of an attractively set ad, just as the plans of the architect show the builder his (the architect's) idea of a beautiful structure.

If you have read carefully divisions (a) and (b) of this section, you have a very fair idea of the proper proportioning of display elements as well as some familiarity with type styles. Combining this knowledge with observation of attractive ads that come to your notice, you will find little difficulty in indicating to the printer plans of display that will go a long way toward making your advertising profitable.

DISPLAY SHOULD NOT BE LEFT TO THE PRINTER

The chief reason for poor-appearing newspaper ads is because the display arrangement is left to the printer. Even should the printer's ideas of display be correct according to modern usage, he has not the time to work out a display for each ad, with the result that little attention is paid to how the matter is arranged.

BUT FEW LAYOUTS REQUIRED

The making of the layout is neither a long nor a tedious process, as will be shown; neither is it necessary to make a new layout for each ad. After you have drawn up a few attractive layouts, number them, and when sending the printer your copy from time to time, instruct him to follow the style of the layout you indicate. In this manner several layouts will answer for a considerable length of time.

Some merchants use one style of setting continuously. The advantage of doing this is that your ad soon becomes a fixture in the newspaper and is easily located by the reader. Others make a practice of clipping attractive

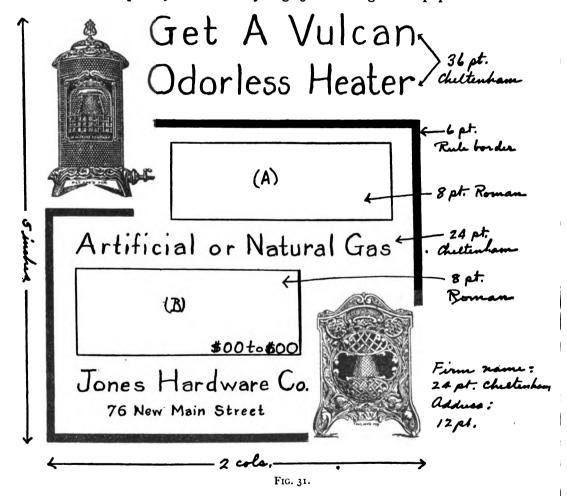
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ads they notice in their newspapers, trade papers or magazines and sending them to the printer with their copy, instructing him to follow the style of the clipping.

MAKING THE LAYOUT

Your layouts need not be carefully drawn, but they should plainly indicate various important points.

First: The size of space should be shown in inches and columns as is done on the sample layout shown by Fig. 31. A single newspaper column is



13 picas or $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide; double column, $26\frac{1}{2}$ picas or $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide; triple column, 40 picas or $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide; and four column, $53\frac{1}{2}$ picas or $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide. Some newspapers run $13\frac{1}{2}$ pica columns, but the majority use the 13 pica column. So if your ad is 5 inches, double column, as was the sample layout before reduction, you will rule a space 5 inches high by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide.

The second step is to indicate the position of the cut or cuts, if the ad is to be illustrated, by either pasting in proofs, as we have done in the sample layout, or indicating the approximate space the cuts will occupy.

Third: Name style of border you wish used and indicate how you desire it placed—whether run all around the ad or broken for cuts as shown in the sample layout.

The fourth step is to indicate the size and style of display type, roughly lettering in or writing the lines to show where you wish them placed. Note in the sample layout there are used a two-line heading, a one-line center display, two-line firm name and address and a price display at close of bottom portion of the copy or text. Next indicate the size type desired for the body of the ad and show where body or text of ad is to be placed by indicating square or oblong spaces as has been done in the sample layout.

DETERMINING SIZE OF COPY SPACES

To ascertain the dimensions of these copy spaces, count the number of words in your copy and refer to the following tables which show the amount of space required for a given number of words in various sizes of type, either set solid or leaded; that is, type lines set together without any leads or separating strips of metal and type lines separated with leads 2 points or 2 inches in thickness. For instance, supposing your copy contained 126 words. By referring to Table I you find that 126 words occupy approximately 6 square inches of your space set in 10 point type set solid or 4 square inches set in 8 point solid or 8 square inches set in 12 point solid. If you wish the matter "leaded" or opened up with 2-point leads refer to Table II. As the leads occupy some little space you find that your copy space area is increased. For instance, 126 words set in 10 point leaded occupy about 8 square inches, or about 6 square inches in 8 point leaded, or about 12 square inches set in 12 point leaded. The figures in these tables are based on matter having few. if any, paragraph breaks, When paragraph breaks occur often, more especially when set in wide measure, fewer words will be required to fill a given space. After a little practice, you will instinctively know about how much copy to furnish for a given space, though it is best to rely upon the tables thereby being as accurate as possible in your estimates. This accuracy will make a considerable saving in your newspaper space as you will know just how much matter to furnish for the space you are using thereby preventing overrunning or increasing of space to fit copy.

TABLE I
SHOWING APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WORDS IN A SQUARE INCH
Type Lines Set Solid

SIZE OF		NUMBER OF WORDS IN A SQUARE INCH																	
ТҮРЕ	1	2	4	6	8	10	11	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
5-POINT	69	138	276	414	552	690	828	9 66	1104	1242	1380	1518	1656	1794	1932	2070	2208	2346	2484
Ó-POINT	47	94	188	282	376	470	564	658	752	846	940	1034	1128	1222	1346	1410	1 504	1 598	169
8-POINT	32								512		640			832		960			
9-POINT	28			168							560			_		840	896	952	100
IO-POINT	21	42		1 26						378	420	462	504	546	588	630	672	714	750
I 2-POINT	14	28		1 -		140						308	336	364	1		_		504

TABLE II

SHOWING APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WORDS IN A SQUARE INCH

Type Lines Leaded—2-point Leads

SIZE OF																			
ТҮРЕ	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
5-POINT	50	100	200	3∞	400	5 ∞	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	I 200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800
·6-POINT	34	68	136	204	272	340	408	476	544	612	680	748	816	884	952	1020	1088	1156	1224
· 8-POINT	23	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460	506	552	598	644	690	736	782	828
· 9-POINT	21	42	84	1 26	168	210	252	294	336	378	420	462	504	546	588	630	672	714	756
10-POINT	16	. 32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320	352	384	416	448	480	512	544	576
I 2-POINT	11		44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264	286	308	330	352	374	396

If you desire any words or lines in the copy set in heavy-faced type, simply underline them and write "boldface" in the margin.

As outlined in Chapter V, leave plenty of white space in the ad; don't crowd copy against] border or cut. When copy is divided into separate portions, each portion should be marked with a letter and the copy squares in the layout marked as has been done in the sample layout, so that the printer will know where to place each portion of the copy.

FORCEFUL DISPLAY ASSURED

Upon finishing these indications, you will have drawn up a layout that will be intelligible to any printer and which will insure your ad an effective setting. A little practice will enable you to make these rough layouts easily and quickly.

CHAPTER VII

Proof Reading

BEFORE finally passing on any ad, folder, booklet, or other form of printing, the hardware man should see proof. In the case of the newspaper ad one proof is all that is usually needed unless there are so many corrections that a revise would seem imperative to make sure of things. With the folder or booklet, however, two or more proofs may be necessary. The first proof sent by theprinter is generally a galley proof of all the matter sent him. When this galley proof is returned to him with the necessary corrections, he then makes up the type in page form and sumbits this new proof. Should this prove O. K. the printer can go ahead without further waiting. But if there are a great many errors in this page proof, it is better policy to request a revise rather than trust that every correction will be taken care of. Only in this way can you be absolutely certain to eliminate serious errors.

TYPE COMPOSITION IS COSTLY

Type composition whether done by hand or by machine is rather costly to begin with; but when on top of the initial cost comes much alteration in the proof, the expense is greatly increased.

For example, a word or two introduced into a sentence or taken out of it may make necessary not only the overrunning of a whole sentence, but in some cases of an entire paragraph. By overrunning we mean that the sentence or paragraph would have to be completely reset. It is, of course, obvious that this is simply doubling the cost of composition.

CORRECTING PROOF AND SAVING MONEY

Extra corrections, of course, such as revisions of copy or additions to the original matter, must be paid for by the dealer. Should changes be necessary, they should be made in the first or galley proof. The cost of alterations is least when made in the first proof and most when made in the page or final proof. When it is necessary to add to or take words from a sentence they should be compensated for by eliminating or inserting other words near by, to obviate extensive overrunning.

It is generally best to make corrections in ink. If the ink used is in con-

trast with the color of the printed proof, the time of the compositor will be saved, as he can thereby see at a glance the alterations indicated. Marks made with lead-pencil are very apt to become blurred and indistinct.

To mark proof intelligently so that the printer will know exactly what changes and alterations you desire, it is important that you be familiar with the marks of correction used by proofreaders. These marks will not only save you time in correcting proof, but will insure careful correction on the part of the printer.

PROOFREADER'S SIGNS

Following is a complete list of proofreader's marks in general use to-day. While these marks vary slightly in different offices, any printer will readily understand the meaning of those which are shown.

l.c. nom. ital.	Transpose Lower case or small letters Change to Roman Change to italic Take out and close up Make correction indicated in margin	ent su copy run in 8 1// 11	Retain crossed out word or letter Omission; see copy Make no break in reading Take out Correct the spacing Line up; make parallel
\wedge	Logotype, as, ff, ffi		Wrong font of type
S.C.	Small capitals		Straighten lines
Cape.	Capital letter Insert apostrophe	ney	No paragraph; often written run in
V	Insert apostrophe	a	
	Insert quotation marks		Paragraph Unside down
	Insert period	9	Upside down
•	Insert comma		Insert space
-,	Insert semicolon		Less space
	Insert colon		Close up
 =	Insert hyphen		Move to left
1-1	Insert dash		Move to right
	Insert interrogation point		Raise to proper position
111	Insert exclamation point	ᆜ	Lower to proper position
7	Is this correct?		Indent line one em
	Placed under words or sen-		Push down space
•	tences signifies "Retain"	X	Type battered; change

A wrong letter in a word is noted by drawing a short perpendicular line through it, alongside which, in the margin, the right letter is written. In the case of whole words, the word is simply crossed out by a horizontal line and the

correct word written in the margin opposite. A diagonal line is used to separate two or more corrections occurring together.

When a cut is improperly placed in the text matter, that is, is upside down or lying on its side, it is customary to indicate its proper position by such expressions as: "Reverse Cut," "½ turn to the right," "½ turn to left," as the case may be.

CHAPTER VIII

Newspaper Advertising

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATION

- (1) Time distribution.
- (2) Media distribution.
- (3) Departmental distribution.

THE preparation of forceful announcements does not constitute the sum total of effective advertising. The hardware man must conduct his publicity along the lines of a general plan or schedule determined in advance. At the beginning of each new year he should decide: (1) the amount of money to be spent during the year for advertising of all kinds; (2) how much is to be spent in each of the twelve months; (3) in what mediums it is to be spent; (4) how much is to be spent on each department or on each section of stock.

DETERMINING THE YEARLY APPROPRIATION

The amount of money to be spent during the year must, of course, be determined by the individual himself. We would advise the hardware man who is satisfied with a slow but steady business growth to take as a basis of calculation the amount spent for advertising during the year just ended. If his business does not show a slow and steady growth, then the amount he is spending for advertising is either insignificant compared with his sales or else there is a woeful waste in copy or distribution. If he desires to rapidly increase his annual sales, then, he must figure on an amount substantially in excess of his present appropriation.

It will probably take some little time and effort to figure the cost of your year's advertising, but it is a thing that should be done, just as you should have installed the cash register, and did.

The lack of a cash register caused leaks that could not be located. The lack of a prearranged advertising plan causes waste in your publicity that is difficult to detect. Figure up your newspaper and printing bills and know what you have spent for advertising during the year.

ADVERTISING AND SALES COMPARISON

After you have found out your expenditure for the year, study it. Compare it with the total amount of your sales for the year. If the advertising expend-

iture bears a fair relation to the sales, plan to spend an amount slightly in excess of the figure. If the amount you have spent seems too small in comparison with your net earnings, the wisest thing you can do is to increase it, for the retailer is not doing business on large capital and must turn over his capital many times during the year. Advertising has been proven to be the best means of insuring a rapid turn-over of capital.

MARGIN FOR EMERGENCIES

• In planning your appropriation for the year, you should make allowance for what is termed by advertising men a margin for emergencies. It is seldom the case that any advertising plan—no matter how skillfully thought out—can be rigidly adhered to.

Conditions may arise that will necessitate a heavier expenditure in some months than was provided for in the original schedule; or perhaps in some other months, less advertising is done than was anticipated. As a general rule, these variations offset each other, but your appropriation should be large enough to cover expenditures which are not looked for, but are usually punctual in turning up. For example, supposing you have decided to spend \$3000 for the year's advertising. Your plan then should not dispose of more than \$2500, leaving \$500 to meet any emergencies or to take advantage of any unusual opportunity.

TIME DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE

After you have decided on the amount you intend to spend during the year, the first step to take is to work out the time distribution of appropriation, or, in other words, what per cent of your total appropriation you intend spending during each month.

This is one of the most important phases of an advertising campaign. The merchant who does not take it into consideration and give it the most careful study is at a decided disadvantage with his competitor who does.

Time distribution is not guess work—it must be based on your actual monthly sales.

This brings up the question of when it pays best to advertise: when business is naturally dull or when it is naturally brisk.

WHEN TO ADVERTISE HEAVILY

One argument is that advertising is a stimulant for brisk trade at a time when everybody is inclined to buy. For instance, just before Christmas, it would seem best to advertise heavily to capture a proportionate share of the holiday business. On the other hand, it seems reasonable to believe that as

everybody intends to buy Christmas presents whether the dealer advertises or not, he might as well save his money and buy advertising when business is lagging, when it needs a tonic.

Both arguments present good points, but it will be safer for the hardware man to follow the practice of experienced advertisers, which is to advertise heavily when conditions are favorable for business and to cut down when trade becomes dull to an expenditure just sufficient to keep their goods before the public, and to keep their salesmen fairly busy.

CONSULT YOUR SALES LEDGERS

It is not a difficult matter for the hardware dealer to decide what percentage of his business was done in each month of the previous year. His books should show this in dollars and cents. He will be planning safely if he distributes his advertising over the twelve months in about the same proportion, except that it would be well to favor the weak months to some extent.

For example, supposing your books show that your business, month by month of the previous year, was proportioned as indicated by the following table:

January	8%	May	7%	September	8%
February	9%	June	5%	October	10%
March	10%	July	5%	November	12%
April	8%	August	6%	December	12%

ALLOWING FOR FIXED STORE EXPENSES

As your fixed expenses, such as salaries, rent, insurance, etc., are the same in June as in December, it becomes apparent that if the percentage of business in these two months could be more nearly equalized, it would be advantageous. Following out this idea, you might plan your time distribution of advertising as follows:

January 8%	May 8%	September 8%
February 9%	June 6%	October 9%
March 10%	July 6%	November 10%
April 8%	August 7%	December 11%

These tables are simply assumed for the sake of illustration. They might fit one hardware business in one part of the country, and be absolutely wrong for another elsewhere, but the basic principle of time distribution remains the same for every business.

MISTAKES IN TIMING ADVERTISING

The hardware man should bear in mind several very important facts in distributing his appropriation. He knows that in the busiest season trade comes easily and therefore he should realize that while returns from good advertising are immediate and tangible, it is bad policy to advertise too heavily and thus draw more people to the store than can be profitably handled. Too often have we all observed this condition where the retailer had no working plan of distribution. And stores crowded and jammed drive away many customers. The advertising should only be sufficient to keep the store comfortably full. Then again, the hardware man should not be too ready to cut down his expenditure in dull times, for money spent in dull-season advertising is far from being wasted. It makes the busy seasons busier through giving the store publicity, so that when the public is ready to buy, it will go to the store it knows best.

THE SELECTION OF MEDIA

Assuming that the dealer has decided upon the amount he will spend for the year and has worked out his time distribution based on the two tables we have shown, he should next consider where the appropriation is to be expended. The hardware dealer has four general advertising media to consider—the newspapers, street cars, outdoor display and supplementary advertising, which includes booklets, folders, circulars and store publications.

INFLUENCE OF VARYING LOCAL CONDITIONS

Just what percentage should be spent in each medium depends upon individual local conditions. For instance a dealer in a western farming community, having to contend with strong mail-order competition, would do well to use the bulk of his appropriation in supplementary advertising and outdoor display, while a hardware man located in the city would find the newspaper his greatest advertising medium. Two other considerations affect media distribution and should be carefully looked into. These are first: the character of the population as regards reading habits, and second, the relative value of such local media as newspapers, street cars and outdoor display. For example, in some outlying districts where farmers pass daily along the routes of travel, outdoor display would be a big factor in the dealer's advertising campaign, while in more congested centers the value of outdoor display would be far less. Then again some newspapers are decidedly strong in their local influence and are read eagerly, while others are glanced over in a perfunctory manner and are of little real value to the advertiser.

ESTIMATED MEDIA DISTRIBUTION

An average media distribution for the city hardware dealer would work out as follows: Newspapers 70 per cent; supplementary advertising 20 per cent; street cars 5 per cent; and outdoor display 5 per cent. Such a distribution throws the bulk of the advertising into the newspaper, where logically it should be, for the newspaper reaches effectively the greatest number of buyers at the lowest possible cost.

For a dealer in a farming community we would recommend the following proportion: newspapers 60 per cent; supplementary advertising 30 per cent; outdoor display 10 per cent. We have here eliminated the street car and applied the 5 per cent to outdoor display, as street cars are more effective when they are the chief means of local travel.

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

The final plan to be worked out in the distribution of your yearly appropriation is what is termed departmental distribution by department stores. It is obvious that you should spend more advertising stoves than kitchen cutlery, yet a failure to properly proportion advertising in relation to stock is mainly responsible for the poor results of many a local campaign.

METHODS OF DEPARTMENT STORES

Department stores have reduced departmental distribution to almost an exact science. Let us take a brief glance at their methods. The department store allots a certain space in the newspaper ad to each department. The size of this space is in direct relation to the size and importance of the department itself. Hence, the department store never makes the fatal mistake of giving to an insignificant department as much space as would naturally be required by a large department.

Every department is carefully watched. Just as soon as sales begin to slacken and drop below normal in any department the space for that department is increased and kept increased until the department recovers its normal status. Thus the advertising for the whole store is almost automatic in adjusting itself to departmental needs and regulating the sales. When it is desired for one reason or another to feature a certain department its space allotment is increased, thereby jumping the sales of that department.

That this space regulation is so generally used by department stores and is so uniformly efficient in its results should be of the utmost significance to every hardware dealer.

SECURING A COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

It shows the enormous competitive advantage to be gained by departmentizing the hardware store as advocated by *Hardware Age*. For a dealer who has his store departmentized may apply department store advertising methods with surprising effectiveness. His sales will be under what could be termed practically absolute control. A departmentized store enables him to watch his total sales in *sale units* and to make his advertising echo the figures on his sales book.

For example, the sales records of a departmentized hardware store show daily just where any departmental weakness lies, enabling the dealer to make quick shifts in his advertising. In no other way do such weaknesses come o the surface for observation so often and so quickly.

PLANNING DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

Departmental or stock distribution of appropriation should be planned ahead, allowing plenty of leeway for changes and shifts that are bound to be necessary. In allotting his space the hardware dealer should of course be governed by his sales, to a great extent. For example, if he is located in a farming community, then he must spend more on advertising farm equipment than he would on some city requirement.

The following table shows a general departmental distribution for a hard-ware dealer located in the city:

Mechanic's tools and mill supplies	10%
Cutlery	5%
Builder's hardware	5%
House furnishing goods	30%
Farm and garden equipment	10%
Sporting goods	15%
Paints, oils, varnishes	
Heavy and shelf hardware	5%

While the dealer located in a farming area would more likely arrange his departmental distribution in this manner:

Mechanic's tools and mill supplies	5%
Cutlery	5%
Builder's hardware	5%
House furnishing goods	25%
Farm and garden equipment	30%
Sporting goods	5%
Paints, oils varnishes	
Heavy and shelf hardware	5%

WORKING OUT THE SCHEDULE

You may think to yourself about at this juncture: "How am I to make certain that my advertising is coinciding with my prearranged schedule if I do not prepare my advertising in advance?" This is easily answered. After you have consulted your sales records and determined just what you are having the most call for and also what stock sections you would like to boost to greater sales, you will know just what per cent of your appropriation you desire to spend on each department. Then simply change the percentages into actual money, as you already know how much you intend to spend for the year in newspapers. Change the money allotted to each department into inches of newspaper space, for you know what you are paying for your newspaper advertising. Divide this space for each department by the size of your regular newspaper space and the result will be the number of ads that should be run for each department. Now you can schedule the ads to run at any time you desire. And you can cut your regular space by one-half or one-third and run as many more ads on each department.

AN ADVANCE SCHEDULE NOT ESSENTIAL

While it is best to lay out a year's schedule in advance for guidance, you can get along very comfortably by entering up each ad you run under its proper department. This enables you to keep track of how much space is being devoted to each general department, so that you may more closely follow your schedule.

Follow out the same general idea in scheduling your supplementary advertising, car cards and outdoor display. In the matter of outdoor display, however, you need not pay so much attention to departmental distribution, for announcements on bill boards and by painted signs should be inclusive in their nature, featuring the store as a whole.

CHAPTER IX

Buying Newspaper Space

A FTER you have decided upon the amount you will spend in newspapers for the year, your next step is to make your newspaper contract.

A great many dealers are not buying space on contract for a number of reasons. Perhaps the chief reason is that they do not know in advance just what they are going to spend and so do not care to tie themselves to any contract. Another reason is that they believe they are paying about the same amount month to month as they would have to pay by contract. Still another reason is that their yearly appropriation falls short of the minimum contract space requirements.

So by these and other similar reasons, hardware dealers all over the country are actually losing a vast sum that could easily be saved by a little forethought.

Knowing your total newspaper appropriation, the next thing to do is to determine the amount you are going to spend in each newspaper. Of course, in the small towns this is not necessary, for usually there is but one newspaper to use. But where there are several to be used, rates, circulation and advertising value all must be carefully weighed.

GETTING A LINE ON YOUR NEWSPAPERS

The morning papers are most likely to be read by business men and their wives—people who have the leisure to read a newspaper before beginning the day's work. Morning newspapers generally have quality of circulation but not quantity. Their subscription price is apt to be higher than that of evening papers and their street and stand sale is smaller. They are good papers in which to feature the higher-priced articles of hardware, and unless their circulation is very small, are superior to evening papers for this class of advertising.

Evening papers are generally read by the working class and by busy house-keepers who have no time to read morning papers. Evening papers usually have a greater circulation but a lower quality. Their subscription price is usually lower than that of the morning papers and their newsstand and street sale much greater. Evening papers are best for the staple lines of hardware.

Of course these conditions may be just the reverse owing to the strength of the paper or to its political advocacy. Where the morning paper has the

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largest circulation, it will be found to be either a superior paper in make-up or an advocate of the predominating political belief. However, these are points that are apparent on the surface.

The hardware man is familiar with the strength and weaknesses of his local papers and he, himself, would be the best judge of their respective merits.

HOW MANY NEWSPAPERS TO USE

In deciding whether or not to use more than one paper the dealer must be guided largely by the amount of his newspaper appropriation. It is better to make a strong showing in one paper than a weak showing in several. And further, he can make a contract to better advantage if he uses a fair amount of space in one paper rather than a small amount in more. Of course if two or more papers in a town have proven valuable mediums, perhaps the better policy for the dealer with limited appropriation would be to use them alternately and forego the saving that would be made by making one contract. Since this policy might prove very successful, increased sales would then offset the loss in buying space.

THE NEWSPAPER CONTRACT

A contract between publisher and advertiser should contain in writing these six important stipulations: (1) The total amount of space contracted for in inches or lines; (2) if it is a minimum fixed space, the frequency of insertions: whether daily, every other day, twice weekly or once a week; (3) the special position of the ad, provided a special position is desired; (4) the rate; (5) the discounts in the case of a yearly line contract with a large paper, whether for space or insertions or both; (6) the terms of payment.

Before going further it would be advisable for the reader to give some little study to Chapter X, which explains some newspaper terms used in this chapter.

MAKING CONTRACTS THAT SAVE MONEY

In order that the hardware dealer may understand the saving possible in making newspaper contracts based on the total amount of space he will use, we reproduce and analyze rate cards of three newspapers in three towns of varying size.

In the smaller towns and villages where the newspaper is published weekly, the rates are more flexible and generally speaking no long-term contracts are needed to secure an advantageous rate. All the advertisers stand on about the same footing.

Fig. 31a is a sample rate card showing the rates quoted by a newspaper of 17,000 daily circulation in a city of 67,105 population. It will be noticed that the card quotes both space and time discounts. The discount is for either separately, not both, as in the case with some papers, especially those in larger cities. Note also that the advertiser will be "short-rated" on uncompleted contracts. This means that is the advertiser contracted for 3500 lines at the card rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per line and used only 2500, he would have to pay the 1000 line or short term rate, which in this case is 3 c. per line.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING-RUN OF PAPER

DISPLAY RATES—Transient,
6c. per agate line, run of paper.
DISPLAY RATES—Space to be used
within One Year
1,000 lines 3c.
3,500 lines or 250 inches, 2\frac{1}{2}c.
7,000 lines or 500 inches and over,

TIME RATES—Space to be used within One Year.

Minimum Space, 14 lines.
Once a week, 52 times, 3c.
Every other day, 156 times, 2½c.
Every day, 312 times, 2½c.

Rates will be charged on uncompleted contracts on the basis of this card for the space used.

Position next reading 15 per cent advance. Full position 25 per cent.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

One cent per word in advance. Ten cents per line if charged. No Advertisement less than 25 cents. Six words to line.

READING AND LINE NOTICES

Pure Readers and Political	N	Votic	es		•	•		•	•			30 cents per line
Legal and Official Business Birth, Death, and Marriag	e .	Rrev	itie	2						:		
Telegraph Readers .												
•												•

FIG. 31a.

According to this rate card, positions are charged for extra, 15 and 25 per cent respectively for position next reading matter and full position.

Supposing for instance the hardware dealer has decided to spend \$125 in this one paper for the year. Referring to the time rates quoted he finds that he will have to run at least 14 agate lines or one inch per day for one year to obtain the minimum time rate. Such a schedule would not be apt to adapt itself to his plans, as he would naturally desire to decrease his ads in dull times. In fact this time rate is usually made to apply solely to foreign advertisers who run small ads frequently without changing the copy. In this instance the time rate at 3 c. represents only 52×14 lines or 728 lines as compared with the 1000 lines necessary to secure the 3 c. display rate.

MINIMUM RATES EFFECT GREAT SAVING

So the hardware man turns to the display or space rates on the card. To obtain the minimum display rate he must use 7000 lines within the year. At $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. per line this would amount to \$157.50. As his appropriation for the paper is but \$125, he must either increase this amount to obtain the minimum rate or pay the 3500 line rate, which as the card shows is $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. his \$125 would buy 5000 lines or 2000 short of the minimum requirements. This same amount of space at the minimum rate would cost him \$12.50 less, as he would be paying but $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. per line instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. Many times the dealer can by a little shifting—reducing the space in this paper and increasing space in that one—take advantage of these minimum rates. If the dealer were using three papers his saving through securing minimum rates could easily amount to \$50 or \$100 and more, depending upon the size of the papers.

This dealer, who appropriated \$125 for the newspaper represented by Fig. 31a, might find that his appropriation for another paper was in excess of the amount required for a minimum rate. By shifting this surplus to his \$125 appropriation it could no doubt easily be run up to \$157.50, or the amount necessary to secure the minimum display rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. per line. If full position were desired 25 per cent would have to be added, making the total amount \$196.88.

His 7000 lines may then be used in any way he desires provided it is all used within the year, otherwise he would pay the 3500 line rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. He could run a 5-inch ad 100 times—a 10-inch ad 50 times, or any combination of sizes he desired. During the summer months he could drop down to 5 inches a week, increasing the space in the fall.

THE PRACTICE OF REBATING

Some newspapers make a practice of rebating; that is, if the dealer contracted for 3500 lines for the year and actually used 7000, the publisher would allow him a rebate for each line of space used, equal to the difference between the 3500 line rate and the 7000 line rate. But the publisher is not bound to so rebate unless the contract requires it. If provision can be made for such a rebate in the contract, it would be well to include it, provided the advertiser thinks there is any possibility of his earning it. Every special agreement should be written in the contract and not left to a verbal understanding.

Fig. 32 is a sample rate card showing the rates quoted by a newspaper of 4500 daily circulation in a city of 31,508 population. This card is much simpler to work out than the one shown by Fig. 31a. Rates are quoted on number of inches used, as the line rate in at least one instance would be but a fraction of

one cent. Here, as in Fig. 31a, the rates are quoted on run of paper, next to reading matter and full position. In a smaller paper, the run of paper rate is apt to prove a good investment, as the smaller sheet is not so crowded as the larger daily and the dealer is more likely to get a better position day after day, at a much less cost than if he specified a position.

DISPLAY	ADVERTISING—RATES	

Inches	Run of	Next	Full
	Paper	Reading	Position
1 to 100	15C	16c	18c
101 to 1000	12	14	15

Composition 5 cents per inch extra.

Agency Commission 15 per cent. Cash, 15 days 2 per cent.

Reading Notices-Rates.

Among Pure Reading, in Body Type—5c. per count line.—6 words to line.

In Display Space—Highest Display Rate plus 5c per inch for composition.

Classified Department-Rates.

Wants, For Sale, Agents, etc.—One cent per word per insertion. Thirty words or less, three times, 50c.; one week, \$1; per month, \$3. Agents commission 15 per cent. No order accepted at less than 25c. for single insertion.

FIG. 32.

HOW ONE INCH SAVES \$2.88

Supposing the dealer were to make a contract with the newspaper represented by this rate card. Up to 100 inches he would have to pay a run-of-paper rate of 15 cents per inch; 100 inches would cost him only \$15, so in this case he should most certainly overrun 100 inches to reduce his rate to 12 cents per inch. For 101 inches, one more inch than 100 inches, would cost him actually less than the amount he would have to pay for 100 inches, to be exact, only \$12.12. At the 12-cent rate, his \$15 would buy 125 lines.

This is another instance where many hardware dealers lose money by not figuring their rate cards carefully. For example, a small dealer who desires to use 80 or 90 inches in his local paper fails to realize that by using a few inches more he can buy the larger amount of space actually cheaper than the smaller amount.

CHANGE YOUR COPY

It will be noticed that this rate card lists a charge of 5 cents per inch for change of copy. Such papers are fast disappearing. The tendency is at present to help the advertiser make his ad profitable and frequent changes of copy; are encouraged. The dealer who continuously runs the same copy in order to save the bother or cost of changing it is surely "penny wise and pound foolish."

This rate card offers 2 per cent for cash, which still further reduces the total cost of a contract.

RATE CARD OF A METROPOLITAN DAILY

Fig. 33 is a sample rate card showing the rates of a metropolitan daily of large circulation. Note the multiplicity of position charges. Aside from full position and next reading, there are listed five other separate positions. Different charges are made for different pages.

The hardware dealer would have to spend a considerable sum to earn a space discount on such a paper. Of course in a smaller metropolitan city like Newark, N. J., Albany, N. Y., Des Moines, Iowa, etc., this amount would be cut down by a fifth and less. But the general method of charging would remain about the same.

"FULL COPY" DISCOUNT

Metropolitan dailies generally offer what is termed a "full copy" discount. This is in addition to space and cash discounts. This discount is described in detail on page 48, Chapter X.

The hardware dealer who is making contracts with metropolitan newspapers should keep in mind the full copy discount and endeavor to equalize his space in the different papers he uses so as to earn this discount in addition to his space and time discounts.

ADVANTAGE OF A FIXED POSITION

In papers of large circulation a fixed position for the ad is very desirable. Such papers are usually crowded with advertising, but when an ad, even a small one, occupies the same position day in and day out, readers have no difficulty in locating it, and that particular space in the newspaper becomes identified with the advertiser.

The specified position will cost a little more than run-of-paper, but results will justify the extra charge.

General Advertising Rates

Daily and Sunday

Agate Line	Agate Line
Run of paper	Second page

Position Charges

Daily and Sunday

Extra charge for all general advertising requiring position. Classified advertising to secure position must pay general run of paper rate plus position charges.
Positions may be ordered at following rates in

addition to regular run of paper rate: Top of column next reading, 25 cents a line additional.-

Top of column, next reading, 2d, 3d, or last page, 45 cents a line additional.

Top of column, next reading, page opposite

editorial, 50 cents a line additional.

Top of column, 15 cents a line additional. Top of column, 2d, 3d, or last page, 35 cents a line additional.

Top of column, page opposite editorial, 40 cents a line additional.

Next reading, 5 cents a line additional. Following reading, 10 cents a line additional. Following the next reading, 15 cents a line additional.

Bottom of column, 5 cents a line additional. Bottom of column, surrounded by reading, 25 cents a line additional.

Designated page, 5 cents a line additional, except second, third, last or page opposite editorial.

Page opposite editorial, 20 cents per agate line additional.

Second, third or last page, 10 cents per agate line additional.

Sporting page, 5 cents per agate line additional.

Title page of sections, 5 cents per agate line additional.

Advertisements to secure position must be at least 28 lines in depth. Top of column and top of column next reading, at least 42 lines. Next to reading or bottom of column at least 14 lines.

No advertisement accepted for editorial page. Position charges not subject to time discount.

Contracts

Space

Space discounts for contract general advertising for space used in one year:

5 per cent on..... 5,000 lines 1 per cent additional for each 1,000 lines up to 25,000 lines in one year. 25 per cent on 25,000 lines or more used in one year.

Additional discount of 10 per cent on space discount advertising contracts for local retail stores, unclassified, in any month in which advertiser shall have used as many lines of space as in any other morning and Sunday newspaper.

Space discounts apply only to unclassified general advertising on written contracts, and not allowed when time discounts are applied.

Time Six Three Rate per Agate Line One Six Months One Months Month Daily..... . 32 . 36 . 38 .34 . 38 Three times a wk. . 36 .40 . 38 Twice a week... . 36 .40 .40 Once a week.... . 38 .40 .40 .40 Minimum space 14 lines each insertion.

Time discount not allowed when space discount is given.

Position charges not subject to time discount.

VARIATION IN NEWSPAPER RATES

An average newspaper rate based upon population would be difficult to work out, for the reason that the circulation of newspapers in cities of equal size varies greatly. Moreover, some newspapers offer advantageous contract rates to encourage the advertiser while others do not. Then again, the prosperity of the town and other local conditions govern the rates to a considerable extent.

Newspaper advertising is unlike magazine advertising, where the rate is usually computed on a pro rata basis according to circulation.

To show how newspapers vary in rate irrespective of population, let us study some figures. The city of Holyoke, Mass., has a population of 57,730. The Evening Telegram of that city has a circulation of 8000 and it has a transient rate of 75 cents per inch and a minimum contract rate of 15 cents. Now take the city of Brockton, Mass., with 56,878 population. The Evening Enterprise has a circulation of 11,752 with a flat rate of 30 cents. Brockton, with less population boasts of a paper of nearly half again the circulation of the Holyoke paper and a rate in proportion. Conditions in the two cities evidently are vastly different, though both are noted manufacturing towns.

Here is an interesting rate comparison. The city of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has a population of 67,105. The *Times-Leader* is the leading evening paper with a circulation of 16,500 and a transient rate of \$1, minimum contract rate $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Portland, Me., has a population of 58,571. The evening paper is the *Express* with a circulation of 17,598 and a transient rate of \$1, minimum contract rate 19.2 cents. Here are papers practically equal in size, yet the Portland advertiser enjoys a rate nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower per inch than his brother in Wilkes-Barre pays.

CHAPTER X

Newspaper Advertising Terms

N order that the hardware man may correctly estimate the cost of newspaper advertising, it is necessary for him to understand clearly the technical terms found on all newspaper rate cards, explanations of which follow:

Flat Rate. This is a rate that remains as quoted regardless of the size of the ad or the number of times it may be inserted. Newspapers of small circulation seldom offer such a rate as this, for it is to their interest to encourage the local advertisers to make long-term contracts in order to secure a minimum rate. Papers having a large circulation generally have a flat rate, but even these make concessions for unusually large space contracts. (See sample rate card Fig. 33, page 45). These papers carry more transient advertising and offer a low flat rate.

Term Rate. This is a rate that varies with the number of insertions of the ad. For example, according to the sample rate card shown by Fig. 31a, page 41, the rate for a 5-inch single-column ad, to be inserted once a week for one year, would be 42 cents per inch each insertion. If the ad were to run every day for one year, the rate would be reduced to $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents per inch, each insertion.

Contract Space Rate. This rate varies according to the total amount of space used in a stated period (generally one year). For example, according to the sample rate card shown by Fig. 33, if 5000 lines are used in one year, the rate would be the flat rate, less 5 per cent discount. If 10,000 lines are used in one year, the rate would be the flat rate, less 10 per cent discount.

Line Rate. This is the rate charged for each agate line of space occupied by an ad. Thus, should the rate be 3 c. per line, per insertion, a 5-inch ad would cost $5.03 \times 5 \times 14$ or 2.10 per insertion, there being 14 lines of agate type in an inch. The ad could be set in any size type or devoted to illustration or white space. The total amount of space used is measured off and charged for on a basis of 14 agate type lines to the inch. Some few papers have a rate of so much a nonpareil line or 6-point type, 12 lines to the inch. Agate type is $5\frac{1}{2}$ points in size.

Inch Rate. This is the rate for an advertising space one inch deep and one column wide. The space occupied by an ad is thus charged on a column-

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inch basis, never on a square-inch basis. For example, an 8-inch, double-column ad occupies 8 inches by twice $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, the width of a newspaper column, or 35 inches square. It is charged for, however, as 8 inches by 2 columns or 16 column inches.

Run of Paper. If a contract specifies position as run of paper, the publisher has the right to place the ad in whatever position or on whatever page may suit his convenience.

Special Position. Any position specified in the contract, such as "first page," "sporting page," "full position," "next reading," etc.

Siding Position. When an ad is placed next to reading matter, it is said to have siding position. For this position, an extra charge from 10 to 25 per cent is made, if it is specified in the contract.

Full Position. When an ad is placed next to reading matter at the top of a column of reading matter, it is said to have full position. It may be also placed next to reading matter and either above or below reading matter provided it is the only ad in the column. Inasmuch as this is the best position in the newspaper, from 20 to 50 per cent is usually charged extra, if full position is specified in the contract. If an ad receives full position on a run-of-paper contract, the publisher cannot collect an extra charge for such position.

Full Copy. When an advertiser is running the same amount of copy or using the same amount of space in all papers in which he is advertising. he is said to be running "full copy." It will be noted that the rate card shown by Fig. 33, offers a discount of 10 per cent for full copy. This discount is additional to space or time discounts.

Change of Copy. Only papers of small circulation and low space rates make any charge for changing copy or re-setting an ad. Rates are usually made high enough to take care of the cost of ad composition, for up-to-date publishers realize that frequent change in copy is essential for best results.

Breaking Column Rules. A 2-column ad will break the rule that separates each column. Thus, if the ad is 3 columns wide, it will break two such rules and so on up to the width of the page. It will be seen from this that a small advertiser could overshadow a large space user by spreading his ad over several columns. In addition such an ad would detract from the appearance of the page as a whole. To prevent any such occurrence, newspapers usually place certain restrictions on column breaking. Newspapers in large cities usually make an additional charge for each column broken. Hence, in such a paper it would cost more to run 6 inches double column than it would to run 12 inches single column. Other newspaper rate cards list a minimum space that may be occupied by an ad that breaks column rules. Certain metropolitan news-

papers will not run an ad entirely across their page unless it is a minimum number of inches deep.

Foreign Advertiser. An advertiser who is not a strictly local advertiser. Foreign ads are usually sent to the newspaper in the form of electros or matrices.

Extra Cut Charges. This is a custom that is limited to but a comparatively few papers. The space occupied by the cut is charged extra for, making really advisable, in so far as cost is concerned, to run all-type ads. Advertisers object to this ruling and the paper which maintains it is the exception not the rule.

Short Rate. If an advertiser discontinues before the date of expiration of his contract or before he has used the total number of lines or inches contracted for, the publisher will "short rate" him, or, in other words charge him for the amount of space actually used at the short-term, or lower space rate current at the time the contract was signed. For example, supposing the advertiser makes a contract with a paper having the rates listed on the sample rate card shown by Fig. 31a, page 41, and makes his contract call for 7000 lines to be used in one year. If he uses but 6000 lines in the year, he will have to pay the short-term rate, which in this case is 3500-line rate. On the other hand, if he contracted for 3500 lines and at the end of the year used 7000 lines, the publisher will usually allow him a rebate for each line used, equal to the difference between the 3500-line rate and the 7000-line rate. But the publisher is not compelled to rebate in this manner unless it is specifically so stated in the contract.

CHAPTER XI

Styles of Copy

N Chapter I the underlying principles of good copy were taken up in detail. Here, we will concern ourselves simply with style of written expression. By style in copy we mean simply the manner of presenting ideas to the reader. We do not refer to any peculiar, individual mode of writing; such distinctiveness may be all right for literary people, but it is not needed in an ad.

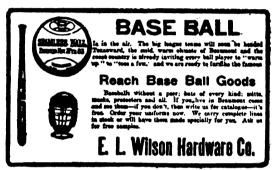


FIG. 34.



IF you'll excuse our talking about the control of t

FIG. 36.

FIG. 35.

HOW TO STUDY COPY STYLE

So that you may gain a working knowledge of copy style we outline briefly the most frequently used methods of appeal and show ads illustrating these methods.

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With this foundation, you can carry your study of copy style as far as you care to, and the best way to go about it is to analyze current advertising, both local and national.

Fig. 34. The Terse, Snappy Style. The sentences are short and crisp,



The Last Word In Lawn Mower Construction Is PENNSYLVANIA

This peeriess machine is known the world ever as the standard of perfection and is the star that other manufacturers continually aim at,

The Pennsylvania Jr. Lawn Mower represents the result of the highest grade of sidiled labor combined with the finest of materials. It has a regutation with professional gardeners which no other machine enjoys.

The five cutting blades in the cytinder are constructed of Crucible Tool Steel as is also the atationary blade.

It has a double chain of gears and is whole by ball-bearing, giving it the least wearing possibilities and easiest running features.

It appeals to the Lawn Mower bayer as being in a class by itself and judging from the comments of our many pleased outcomers, it has

What appeals to the professional gardenss as being the most economical and least expensive, about certainly appeal to the man what trims his own lawn.

trims his own lawn.

We have the entire line of Hand Mowers in stock from fourteen inch up to mineneen, and you cannot make. a mistake when you purchase a

recompyramm Jr.

You at least owe it to yourself to come in
and see before buying elsewhere.

But rechember—no matter what other kind

of a mower you purchase you will regret NOT having bought the Pennsylvania. Our stock of Carden Hose, Reels, Norsies, Gress Shears and Hooks is the largest and best

the logical place to purebeas these flams.

The N. H. Benjamin Co-

FIG. 37.

Fig. 38.

at the same time expressing definite ideas. A most effective copy style to make use of where space is limited and a complete presentation must be made.

Fig. 35. The Chatty Style. The copy here is a sort of confidential talk to the reader. Chatty copy is very effective and generally secures interest at once. It is a particularly effective style with which to introduce new goods.

Fig. 36. Thy Humorous Style. The danger in using this style is that you can very easily overdo it. In this ad, humor is running through the text,

but it is so skilfully introduced that it does not detract from the force of the selling talk.

Fig. 37. The Personal Style. The copy in this ad is written in the first person and a further personal touch is secured by the written signature. The chief disadvantage of using the personal style is that it features a personality instead of a store. But many successful enterprises have been built up by personality in copy. Generally speaking, if the personal style is used, it should be adhered to closely.

Fig. 38. The Descriptive Style. This style, an excellent example of which is shown in this ad, is perhaps the most useful and all-round effective style that

the hardware copy writer can use. Advertising must be informing to sell goods and the descriptive style leaves little to the reader's imagination.

SIDESTEPPING MONOTONY

The hardware copy writer should give considerable study to the different methods of presenting an idea, for by so doing he is enabled to save his ads from the deadly

English But Cutlery The The Made in So was America

Beginned can still best us in some things.

The making of fine cuttery h always been one of thest.

so when the H. & R. people decided to make the best pocket cuttery produced in America.—

They not easy imported the best cutlery barsteel to be found in Sheffield—

But they also brought over a full force of English workmen; Men skilled in the making of

With a knowledge of accurate tempering, grinding, polishing and assembling of the parts.

That's why it's possible for us to sell this fine English cutlery at American made scions.

BARRETT HARDWARE CO.

Fig. 39.

monotony of a sameness in treatment, and to choose the style most effective for each individual ad, for some ads must be snappy, some sedate, some direct and frank, some humorous, and so on according to the various subjects touched upon.

Hardware History

42 years ago a farmer residing west of New Holland, Lancaster County, thought it would be pes-sible to establish a hardware business in Ephrata. He came to our town and bought the building that for all these years has been Sprecker's Hardware Store. He occupa the front part of the building, space 20x30 feet and lived in to other part of the building. I bought a Stock of Hardware wher in the QUALITY of the article was more looked to than the price thereof. In all these years this QUAL ITY Policy has been upheld. In a few years the aforesaid policy built up the business to such an extent that he had to vacate the residence part and convert the whole building into a hardware store. Later on it was necessary to add a large watehouse to the store building and some years later another larger warehouse. Owing to the large patronage of the people that appreciate QUALITY Hardware instead of so-called CHEAP Hardware it is again necessary to enlarge the store. The present owners, sons of the originator of the store, build a new and up-to-the-minute Hardware Store for the purpose of always selling QUALITY Hardware in an up-to-date manner.

In the Stove and Housefurnishing goods Department, in particular, this firm can show you where you can save one-helf of the cost of the cost bill by using one of the ismous Peninsular Steel Ranges. This alone is quite an item to young folks starting househeaping this sories.

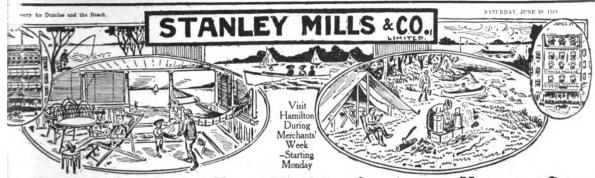
Timehing you for your personne in the past we edicte

I. G. Sprecher's Sons

HARDWARE OF QUALITY

Ephrata - - - Pa.

FIG. 40.



mmer Merchandise of Every Kind for Comfort at Home or Camp

tain Sprinkler FREE on Monday Only

50-foot Length of Our Best 4-ply Couplings FREE Also

r will show lifst? rotect his usual work with and leave the job, feeling will do him credit?

will do nim credit?

crisin amount of snything in

y insufficient, it is best to buy
on the safe side. In other wo
more, and get a good article,
thing in the hope that you'll h
o anyone clas with it

nly, \$2.00 Hammocks tor \$1.38 each

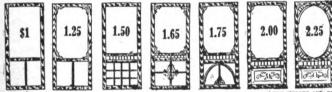


t Quality White Wall Tents: As Follows

- best duck-TO YOUR ORDER

A Special Sale of Screen Doors at 49c and 99c

INCLUDING THE HINGES AND FITTINGS



SCREEN DOOR AND WINDOW SCREEN FAINT

This paint is made just right for painting the wire, etc. It will not clog. 1/2 pint can 15c. Pint can 25c.



Window Screens at 9c

Window Screens at 90
12 dat. only Adjustable Window Screens, stained wooden frames, heavy metal sides, then fine-ment passited viry, the size opens Monday, each, only.

Not more than two to one customer.

Prices on other Window Screens vary all the vay from 15e to seconding to the size—the lowest price in the city on each size. It is moressary that you bring the size of your windows, as sens cannot be stehanged.



Wire Cloth For Screens

Come to Hamilton on the Excursions Next Week

oard of Trade has arranged a series of excursions for Merchants' Week, as follows:
Tuesday—Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway.
Thready—Hamilton Railway.
Hamilton Railway

will be allowed. Be sure to visit Hamilton and attend the displays and sales one of these days. Watch for our advertisement Monday night.

Fishing Tackle of All Good Kinds Here



Baseball and Tennis Requisites -From Goldsmith, Spalding and Draper & Mayne Here are just a few hints of the variety:

The Best Lawn Mowers at Every Price Are Here

It's far and away shead of any machine ever-old before at \$450. Nade with FOUR KNIVES, which ensure quick and absolutely EVEN rork, with the minimum amount of effort. Its igh 9-inch wheels, and cuts a 14-inch strip of

high 3-inch wheels, and cross a reson way.

"The control of the control of anishetery service. But I saw Jewel, because it an extra ordinary value at \$4.00-and care to give years of anishetery service.

The control of the control o

12-inch FOUR-KNIFE Lawn Mower, \$3.49

... **\$3.49**

Veranda Screens at 59c

Veranda Screens at 59c.

These are strongly made from split hambon, hound with cords close enough to shut out much of the sam's heat, yet allowing the brezes in. Here are special prices for Monday only—and HOOKS, all ready for putting up. That operation is very simple and requires only about five tone is very simple and requires only about five unement of your versacid, as these servens cannot be suchanged.

4 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in; "To; "96c 6 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in; "To; "96c 6 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in; "Bill. (2) 1.30 ft. x 7 ft

VERANDA BOUKERS, seats made of hent-ood, frames finished with either red \$1.75 green paint, Special value at each \$1.75 WOMEN'S BOOKERS, amailer and ithout arm rest, very comfortable, the WOMEN'S BOURERS, ambrier who were the control of red or green. Special value at \$1.35

Children's Play Tents

These are great favorites, because though visit processing are more than mere toy be a processing the second of th

he Stanley Mills Store is Headquarters for Campers' Supplies

outfit and relieve you of all trouble in this connection. We have special facilities for packing a list in—we will skip your supplies direct to any address at the Beach, Muskoka, Georgian Bay WILL NOT COST YOU ONE CENT EXTRA. Cut out this list and save it for reference. Sta PICKLES, ETC.

Pikin, Miged or Mentard

Pickin, Mar. 160, 189

Breef Perkine

Breef Perkine

Breef Perkine

Brief Perkine

Breef Breef Perkine

Breef Breef Breef Breef

Breef Breef Breef

Breef Breef Breef

Breef Breef Breef

Breef BREAKFAST FOODS | CANNED VEGETABLES |

SUMMER DRINKS



FIG. 41.

- Fig. 39. The Analytical Style. The copy in this ad takes the proposition and logically carries the reader to the climax. The reason for the quality of the cutlery is carefully analyzed and presented in its successive steps. The analytical style combined with the descriptive style make copy at one that arouses the imagination and satisfies the desire for complete information.
- Fig. 40. The Story Style. Here the copy tells the story of a business. The writer will not find the story style so useful as some of the other styles, but there are occasions when this style is absolutely necessary to properly convey the thought. Among these occasions might be mentioned store openings, season announcements, stating store policies, etc.
- Fig. 41. The Department Store Style. This is a portion of a large ad of a departmentized store. Note the broad ideas and suggestions in the opening talk and specific description in the item panels. For the hardware dealer who uses large space and lists many different articles, the department store style of copy is essential to correct presentation.

CHAPTER XII

Booklets

BOOKLET is a piece of business literature whose scope is more than that of the folder or circular and less than that of the catalog.

With this distinction in mind the hardware dealer will see more clearly just when the use of the booklet is called for.

SUPREMACY OF THE BOOKLET

The booklet is perhaps the most attractive form of advertising printed matter. The reasons for its popularity may be ascribed to its neat, compact size, making it handy to carry and to file, its brief presentation, and its possibilities in the way of interesting make-up and attractive design.

GOOD PRINTING THE FOUNDATION STONE

A booklet to be effective must be printed in good style. A circular and folder may be cheapened in make-up very considerably and still retain their selling force, but not so with the booklet. So unless you are prepared to spend an amount sufficient to insure a good printing job, better stick to the folder or circular.

The cover design is most important. Strong effects may be secured with type alone, but it is better to use some sort of an illustration. Two colors are much more effective than one on the cover and cost so little more that it is poor policy to economize in this direction.

You should ask the printer for several different set-ups of the cover before you make a final decison.

COPY REQUIREMENTS

The copy for a booklet should be brief and snappy in style. A study of some of the booklets furnished you by manufacturers will give you a good general idea as to the amount and kind of matter required in a booklet.

Inasmuch as the booklet is much more complete than the circular or folder, it is well adapted to featuring single articles of hardware selling at a relatively high price. For example, kitchen cabinets, fireless cookers, refrigerators, etc.

The booklet usually makes a stronger impression upon the reader than the

catalog, because the prime purpose of the booklet is to sell, while the catalog is more a work of reference, the selling factor being secondary in importance. In other words, the booklet arouses the interest and the actual purchase is decided upon with the aid of the catalog. If you bear in mind this difference you will not make the mistake of many: that of trying to make the booklet do the duty of the catalog. Of course this does not hold true where there are only one or two styles of the article, although detailed description should be cut down in the booklet as much as possible.

A WORKING PLAN

Supposing you are preparing a booklet on fireless cookers. The copy would point out briefly the desirability of a few extra hours for the housewife, it would then explain how the fireless cooker makes such time-saving possible. The closing paragraphs would invite the reader to the store for a demonstration and quote prices. The cooker would be neatly shown by a well-drawn illustration on the cover or on the inside page. This is but a brief outline that merely serves to show how a terse but complete appeal should be worked up for a booklet. Every booklet should make this same definite appeal.

To sum up, the booklet is really an ad enlarged and amplified and written with a more personal appeal.

The hardware dealer can make very effective use of the booklet in featuring any one of his departments. In this case a diversity of articles could be illustrated and referred to.

CHAPTER XIII

Mail Folders

MAIL folder is very much different from the ordinary folder. The former is sent through the mails and is designed in most instances to induce inquiries by mail, while the latter is merely a variation of the circular.

The mail folder can be made up in various shapes, but its general form remains much the same. On one side there is the postage stamp and address; the other side is generally left blank. It may have two or more folds and carry a return postcard or coupon. A clip, seal or slot holds it together and the printing is spread before the reader as he straightens out the folds.

ADVANTAGES OVER THE CIRCULAR

Although the mail folder is not usually as complete as the circular, it has several decided advantages over the latter. It is sent through the mails, thus carrying a more personal air than the circular, is generally printed on better stock and can be designed to induce quick action.

The keynote of the mail folder is a short snappy approach concluding with a direct bid for action in the form of an attached post card or coupon.

TWO IMPORTANT USES

The mail folder is particularly valuable in introducing new goods and in making store announcements. For these uses it takes the place of the circular letter and generally is more effective for the reason that it may be dressed up more attractively.

The successful mail folder is one that has had careful attention in its make-up in printing, for you are sending this piece of literature through the mails, and the paramount requirement of mailed matter is attractiveness.

The mail folder should carry strong design or illustration to heighten the effect of the type matter. Usually this design is repeated on the outside fold, of course in smaller size.

AROUSING CURIOSITY

The design, lettering or printing placed on the outside or address fold should never reveal the contents of the folder. The recipient should be given an incentive to open the folder, as often a folder is unfairly judged by its outside

cover. Some catchy wording, arousing the reader's curiosity, is often resorted to and with good effect.

Two colors add greatly to the effectiveness of the mail folder, for with two colors the design or border effects can be printed in color and the type matter in black, the two forming an eye-catching contrast.



FIG. 42.

THE SERIES PLAN

Mail folders can be used very effectively in series. For instance, if the hardware dealer carries a certain make of refrigerator exclusively and desires to feature it, let him prepare a series of say four or six mail-folders, each folder showing an illustration of the refrigerator and the copy bringing out different arguments each time. Other articles, fireless cookers, freezers, stoves, etc.,

can be treated in the same manner. Many merchants have found this a most efficient way of making sales.

Special sales are especially adapted for featuring in the mail folder. This brings up one of the most effective features of the mail folder. The dealer can give advance information on special sales to just whom he elects, for the mail folder, unlike the circular, is seen only by those to whom it is addressed. He can take a list of his regular customers and make his arguments very strong by pointing out the fact that only his regular customers have been favored by the advance announcement. This always makes the psychological appeal to the average person and he generally hastens to take advantage of the first-hand information.

PROPER USE OF THE MAIL FOLDER

The mail folder is perhaps the most personal piece of literature the dealer can issue, save of course the form letter. For that reason he should not try to do with it what he would do with the circular; there is not the space to list a great quantity of articles with illustrations, and the personal air is rather lost when matter meant for a circular is crowded in a small folder.

Fig. 42 shows the inside folds of a very strongly written mail folder.

CHAPTER XIV

Circulars

CIRCULAR is a general name for a piece of printed matter varying in size from a small handbill to an entire newspaper and even larger.

Several features in the make-up and use of the circular serve to distinguish it from other forms of business literature.

In the first place a circular is an announcement of little more than transitory value. Its purpose is to create demand immediately, and unless it does this it cannot be judged effective. To aid in creating this immediate demand, the make-up of the circular must border on the sensational whether it features prices or quality values. And because it is such a transitory medium the circular is usually gotten up as cheaply as possible. We say this advisedly, for there are many exceptions to this rule.

But the circular does not demand an elaborate make-up, for it is, in most cases, distributed from door to door, and this distribution lacks the personal appeal of mailed literature and also entails considerable waste.

Of course, where a circular is mailed, greater care should be used in its make-up. For example, a store-opening announcement in circular form would of course have to be treated in a somewhat different manner than the out-and-out circular.

THE CIRCULAR IMPERSONAL IN APPEAL

The circular has both a great many advantages as well as some few disadvantages. By keeping its advantages and disadvantages in mind, the hardware man will more clearly understand at what times a circular will be of assistance to him.

The chief disadvantage of the circular lies in its impersonal appeal. In personal appeal it cannot compare with the store paper, newspaper ad, or booklet. There is nothing in its make-up to hold attention, if the reader does not show interest immediately by reason of an appeal to his instincts of economy or a reminder of some urgent need. The circular is a flash light. Sometimes it falls upon the right party; sometimes it does not. But it must gain interest at once, for it has nothing to carry it along, and, in form, it is the cheapest in the whole range of business literature.

THE CIRCULAR SAVES TIME AND EXPENSE

The great advantages of the circular lie in its economy of production and the small space of time required for its issuance. So it is ready to be called upon instantly in emergencies, and it may be used frequently by the dealer who does not feel justified in devoting the time and expense necessary to the preparation and production of an effective store paper.

goods at fair prices	ices of goods that you m We will please you or eductions and prices goo	refund your money
HOUSE CLEANING MEEDS Server Drivers	Berin Kettles	ular 15c Valve. 12c TIN MEASURES Good its. streng handle. //post
JAPALAC	PLOW REPAIRS	Coffee Mills
Miller's		Coffee Malis

FIG. 43.

Another important advantage of the circular which should not be lost sight of is the unlimited size to which it may expand. Where there is much to be said and large illustrations to be used, no other form of printed matter, excepting, of course, the newspaper, can respond so readily to such large demands.

THE STORE THAT MAKES THE PRICE

Overything for Everybody ON ALL THE GOODS OF QUALITY

AT HOEKSTRA'S

August Special HOEKSTRA'S

Gas Chandeleirs

and Gas Goods

The GAS FIXTURE Part of our Business has so met with the approval of the Buying Public that we have again added new, up-to-date Items to the Line, which



Makes it of Douthose who Intend Buying.

Handsome Durable Fixtures

AT A LOW PRICE

Those who have bought here are well atisfied that they have saved fully 50 Per Cent. -We List But a Few Here-Oxidized Steel Single Light ____ __ 500 Solid Brass Single Light______ 800 Fancy Double Light Fixture __ \$1.50 An Extra Fine Two Lt. Fixture \$2.50 Three Light Fixture \$3.25 Block Inverted Light Complete ... 690 Phoenix Inverted Lt. Complete_ \$1.00



Phoenix at any price. Upright or Inverted Mantels 10c, 15c All Mantels look

alike. Try one ours and make the Test for Light and Durability Special for Saturday

Full Size
TABLE
TUMBLERS

Saturday only 1.1C

3,000 Special

Tablets from 5c to 20c While They Last 2 for 5c

Bird Cages In Brass and Enameled Brass...\$1.30 to \$3.15 S3.15
Enameled 85C to \$2.00
Cage Cups or Bath Dishes 5C Dishes...... 5c fish globes 15c, 25c Fish Food.... 10c

SAD IRON SPECIAL Sat urday Only Complete set of Mrs. Pott's Sad Irons

Nicely Nickled, three irons, handle and

Easy Running Washers A Washer that a Child Can Run

We Know What Our "ONE MINUTE
WANSHER Will Do and we are Willin

To Place One In Your Own Hom



You can give them any test you like, if estialsctory or not, there will be no charge whatever. Give us your Order for the Trial To-day

IN THE HOSIERY SECTION

Trying a pair means that this will be your Hosiery Store in the future. We

strive to give same quality for less money, more quality for same money.

At Prices That Will Enable You to Have a Complete Se

You Find Here the Different Qualities to meet the Different Purses

TOOLS

but all at the RIGHT PRICE

Goods that have given perfect satisfaction.

Specials for Saturday

Foot Bath Tub

Neatly Paints Regular size 10c

Special Saturday only Regular 10c Bottle HOUSE

AMMONIA ONLY 5c

WE REDEEM WOLVERINE TEA CO. Premium Tickets For anything in the Store. They are the same as Cash. We take them as all or part of any Purchase.

GRANITEWARE SPECIALS

Right in the



High Grade Fully Guaranteed

8 Qt. Preserving Kettles. 31c
10 Qt. Preserving Kettles. 35c
12 Qt. Preserving Kettles. 42c
0 Qt. Deep Dish Pans. 36c
14 Qt. Deep Dish Pans. 45c The Above for Saturday Only

 Angel Food Pans
 17c to 20c

 8 Qt Cor'd Kettles Granite Covers
 60c

 Diuner Buckets
 90c

 Large Charber Pails
 85c

 Fruit far Fillers
 10c

Also a Special Line of GRAY GRANITE

In Stew Pans. Kettles, Covers. Dippers, Cups, Spoons, Basins, Bread Pans, etc., 100

Shoe Repairing line has become a large part of our busi-pers by giving honest quality at a low price. Buying in quantities we

Complete Repair Matiable Iron Stand Men & Soler 10, 250 Ladies Soles 10-12d wirf Oak Strips 25



rtable Ovens for Gas. Ga or Oil Stoves in two sizes

Polished Steel full Tinned Lines Perfection Circulation of Heat Single Burner 81.95 Double Burper 82.35











Pocket Levels... 10c Bevel Squares....25c Draw knife like ct 50c Back Saws 65e to \$1.25 in bevel ed chisel 35c Coping Saws with extra blades 20c to \$1.00



We Give Here by a Small List

The tested and tried Line.

Trowels 18c to \$1.15
(Brick or Plastering)
Beach Screws ... 50c
Plumb and Level
..... 50c to \$1.25 Try squares 10c to 50c Full brass bd rule 29c



Fruit Jars and Canning Supplies

Mason Jars, Porcelain Tops, Pints 50c, Quarts 55c

New Glass Top Jars Pints 800 Quarte 90e Heavy Tin Cane Quarts 390 Jell Cops, Tin Tops Dos. 20c

Porcelain Tope Dos 20c Enameled Tops 15c New Paper Wax Tops..... 10c Parafine Wax Cake 10c Red Seeling Wax Lb..... 10c Jar Rubbers Doz. 5 to 10c



Summer Stoves

New Perfection Blue Flame Stoves, Standard Oil Co's, Make.

Three Burner Sip. 39.00

Pull Cabinet Range Only...\$14.00 Granite Jar Fillers..... 100 Camp Stoves 50c, \$1.00

Don't Fail to Read Every Item On This Sheet. It Tells Where to Save Dollars



Save

With Printed Steel Drum ser Coupling Clamps. Tip and Galvapland Sprink-



Bicycle Supplies A Quality Line at a Low

Hedgethdra Tires Par 84 75. Each 82.50 M & W loner Tubes

.......\$1.20 Guaranteed Inner Tube Brass Plugs .. 3 for 25c lever Leak Tube .. 220 Carbide Can 220 ..5c Tire Tape 2 Rolls ... Framless Foot Pumpe 25C Prame Pumps50c 3 in 1 Oit 45c Size. 190 Pant Guarde Pale 5c Graphite Stick 5c Padlocks 10, 19, 250

Bicycle Spokes 3 for 5c Wrenches Cementa etc

Special

Prices en COLUMBIA Window-Shades

200

Heavy Muslin Shade Water Color25c Pine Muslin Shade. Oil Colored None Fading Only 39c. 50c Value

Extra Wide Shades. ..90¢ 6 \$1.35 Ft Natural Wood Drapery Poles10c Silver Ball End Curtain Rods......10c Solid Brass Sush Red SC

Vacum Cleaners 2 Styles. For Sale or Rent Priced Very Reason

Household

Necessaties pice Cabineta 25, 50c Clothes Bars 850 Clothes Pigs 4 Dozen 50

Sash Beards 25. 40c

Sup Ladders \$1.00 to \$1.20 Galvanized Tube 63c to 83c Vool Dusters 10c

\$6.00

Toy Wagons, Doll Go-Carts

Doll Go-Carts
That are Ruit for use as
well as pleasure
Full Felding Doll Go-Carts
Nicely Finished
Others With Rubber Tires and
Rood From \$1.25 to
\$3.25
Reed Go-Carts 25 to 50-C
Steel Waynon With Heavy
Double Spoke Wheels 97-C
to \$1.45

Hand Cars . \$3.88

Wheel Barrows 25 to 500 Rolling Hoop With Handle 250

Specials in

Fishing Tackle Ve only list a few here but such prices as we have or this line will surprise you

All 5-Hook Wood Minnows in all Colors Special 390 60 FL Braided Line 15c Value, Special 10C 20x4 Minnow Net \$1.25 Tackle Boxes 63c to

75 Ft Braided Linen Line 15C 2 for 25C An Elegant Reel 100 yd. 750 Size Ouly500 150 Pi Silk Casting Red With Agate Tip \$2.19 Double Westless Hooks 2 for 250



Best Interior Varnish Gal. 82.00,1-2 Gal \$1.10

IN BUSINESS FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS 'WHICH MEANS

HONEST GOODS **HOEKSTRA'S**

HONEST DEALING, HONEST PRICES, HONEST ADVERTISING

BARGAIN OFFERINGS NOT ESSENTIAL

Many dealers do not issue circulars for the reason that they believe the circular essentially a bargain announcement. Such an impression is erroneous and unfortunate. Some of the most successful circulars ever issued were simply periodical reminders to the housewife. Positively the circular need not be a cut-price announcement to be effective. Refer to Fig. 43. Read the opening talk carefully. Here is absolutely no suggestion of "bargains" and yet the circular is issued monthly and is thought highly of by the Miller Store.

The circular is especially adapted for the featuring of special sales. Used for this purpose it greatly assists the regular newspaper advertising, in many



FIG. 45.

cases featuring the sale at greater length because the expense entailed by large newspaper space keeps down the size of the newspaper sale ad, while the circular may be made practically any size with little extra expense as the size increases. Then, too, the circular is often the only publicity given a sale. Fig. 44 shows a very effective special sale circular.

Fig. 45. This particular circular consisted of four pages arranged in a style similar to the page shown. Note the careful descriptions and the neat cut arrangement. This circular was printed on a good grade of stock, printing itself being very neatly done. Such a circular is worthy of being mailed.

The cheaper form of the circular should not by any means lessen the amount of care in its preparation. Large type, plenty of cuts, and brief descriptions where many articles are shown and full description where but one or two articles are featured, should be the rule. Remember the circular generally receives a hurried reading and there should be no hindrance to this in its general make-up.

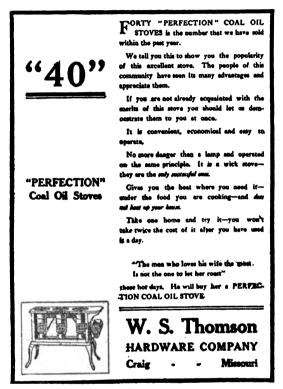


Fig. 46.

In fact, the make-up of the true circular is very similar to that of the newspaper ad. The circular, however, must be more strikingly worded and pictured, for it must stand on its merit alone, while the newspaper ad is reinforced by the newspaper itself. For general make-up a circular should carry a tersely worded heading set in large type, a 5- or 6-line opening talk set in not smaller type than 12-point, and the articles featured should be arranged in some form of panel display, each panel being a separate ad unit. Figure 45 shows a very effective method of panel arrangement. Vertical columns broken by rules also form a neat, readable setting where there is a fairly large amount of matter to be considered. The great advantage of panel or column arrangement is shown by the lack of it in Fig. 47.

Fig. 46. A circular having the earmarks of careful preparation. Note the strength of the layout—its attractiveness and legibility.



Fig. 47. A circular that fairly "shouts." Strictly speaking, the layout is rather a hodge podge affair. but it makes a certain forceful appeal in its own particular way.

CHAPTER XV

Package Circulars.

HIS type of circular gets its name because it is enclosed in all packages leaving the store, whether taken by the purchaser, at the time of purchase or being delivered later.

The package circular is usually smaller in size though its make-up is about identical with that of the ordinary circular. Store service is often featured by these circulars, and for that particular purpose they constitute one of the most effective mediums at the command of the hardware man, for they are seen when a person has the store uppermost in mind.







FIG. 49.

Figs. 48 and 49 show two neat package circulars, each featuring store departments. They were printed on brown and green stock in black ink.

The package circular, though a profitable form of publicity, seems to be overlooked by a great many dealers. It should be borne in mind that the package circular, unlike other types of circulars, entails no expense in its distribution. Parcels must be delivered and store delivery is a fixed expense. Although prompt delivery is excellent advertising in itself, it can be made a still more effective means of publicity by the regular issuance of package circulars.

There is one phase of store service that should be featured most strongly in package circulars and that is the "Satisfaction or money back" thought.

Impressed upon the reader's mind at the moment he is examining his purchase, this thought will go a long way in popularizing a store and setting it apart from establishments where there is one code of treatment for prospective purchasers and another code for customers who have a complaint. If used to emphasize this thought alone, the package circular would more than justify its expense of production.

Package circulars are often printed on tinted paper, this serving to give them more individuality in form.

CHAPTER XVI

Mailing Lists

HE principal thing to be said in regard to a mailing list is that every hardware dealer should have one.

There are a great many kinds of mailing lists and a great many ways to compile them, but perhaps the most effective list is that comprising the actual store customers, for a person who has once purchased in a store naturally has more interest in anything pertaining to that particular store than in other stores where no purchase has been made.

OBTAINING NAMES OF CUSTOMERS, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE

It is an easy matter for a salesman to obtain the names of store buyers. When articles are bought on credit, the method is obvious. Where cash sales are concerned, the salesman must ask for the name and nine cases out of ten it is willingly given, if some plausible reason is advanced. For instance, the the salesman might state that the store issued certain interesting booklets, circulars, etc. or a store paper as the case may be. Or, he may say to the customer, "Let me take your name so that I may notify you when our next special sale takes place."

Occasionaly a salesman will run afoul of a grouchy individual who will positively refuse to have his name put down on paper. It becomes a moot question whether or not such a party is a good prospect to work upon. But his name can be generally obtained if the salesman talks in a manner like this: "Now, Mr. Blank, we have an excellent reason for asking your name and address. As you know, this store, unlike some others in town, makes a practice of refunding money on all purchases that may prove unsatisfactory to the purchaser. But our rules do not permit us to refund money unless the customer's name and address appear on the sales slip. This is for your own protection as well as ours, as you may readily see." Even a confirmed grouch doesn't hold up for very long, in face of this method of persuasion. It's money in his pocket, not to.

Directories furnish an easy method of covering certain sections of a town or suburbs, but such a list is apt to be somewhat incomplete.

Prize competitions, voting schemes, coupon ads all are productive of a great many fresh names. Of course the dealer must remember that lists of

persons who have never been customers of his store are much harder to work upon than the customer list. With such lists, results cannot be counted on with any certainty unless the offering made is extraordinary, for new ground must be broken and fixed trading habits overcome. People, generally speaking, do not "shop" among hardware stores as they do with the grocer, the dry goods store, the drug store, etc. They are inclined to stick to one hardware firm, unless they are convinced it is to their advantage to make a change, either temporarily or permanently.

WHERE VIGILANCE IS VITAL

Mailing lists, no matter how carefully compiled, must be watched. People are constantly moving and names and addresses must be revised from time to time. A mailing list not kept up to date is productive of a great deal of waste as well as unfavorable comment on the part of the recipients.

The best method of installing a mailing list is by the card system. Each card should list one name, and being a separate unit may be changed from time to time or removed entirely. On each card should be entered the dates on which matter is mailed and also what sort of matter was sent. Such notations will show at a glance what has been done.

FLEXIBILITY OF A MAILING LIST

The matter that is available for the mailing list is practically unlimited. Store papers, circulars, booklets, mail folders, letters all may be used effectively. The list should be addressed at least once a month.

All matter that is sent to names on a mailing list should be printed neatly, for nothing so prejudices the recipient of mailed matter as a slovenly appearing announcement. Cheap circulars meant for house distribution should never be mailed.

HOUSE DISTRIBUTION

Of course when a dealer desires to cover a large area, house distribution is more economical. The cost of house distribution by a regularly established agency would be about \$2 to \$3 per thousand pieces in cities or towns; while for country routes, it may be from 50 cents to \$2 per thousand higher. If the distribution is general, that is, includes business places, the rate is usually somewhat lower than for house-to-house service. In cities and towns, daily reports of the work done are usually furnished to the advertiser.

The rates for distributing samples are from \$1 to \$4 higher (depending on size and weight) than for other matter.

To ascertain the number of pieces of advertising matter required to cover a town of 10,000 or less population, divide the number of inhabitants by 4. In the case of large cities, the divisor should be about 5; for country routes about 3.

CHAPTER XVII

The Store Paper

TORE papers vary greatly in size. Perhaps the best rule to lay down is to use the smaller sizes in the cities and the larger sizes in the small towns. Some of the small town store papers equal the weekly newspaper in size of sheet as well as in general interest. Fig. 50 shows a store paper of this caliber. The retailer in the small town has more need to make his store paper of good size owing to the keen competition of the mail-order houses.

THE HILL CITY ADVERTISER

Yolume 1.	Hnt	CITY, KAMBAR, JANUARY, E	011,	Number 4,
,The Price Winners.	The Next Price Dreeleg.		ment as to the bind at the Begin-	
The North Side Hardware Co.			alog a little more emet. There	
			are the absolut, circle and polosets.	
to contomore last month. The			The street in specialist to general.	
	hat one. The tellgring is the		and modile the stronger the puls-	
	list of prices:	Of course the beginner should	can be eather between the alrest and	test. As a consequence this come
	1. Side delivery rabe; SSS	tel tackle over three or loar sorre	shock took going deeply June	times, (I ballers I will say often.)
	f. Hedge mover, 44		natural history) and weally has	
	t. Guelles engles, 60	recent why a meal shock farm	many stripes. The people to in	which is very underirable as well
labata.		should not be so adjusts to many a		as reproducts.
Pete Michaelle, Hodge mover	6. Riding onlehrutur. 28	form in a rough load lossity; and		I would advise segment, from my
worth \$45 for.8184.88 in tichota.	6. Seresp relie, ' 😅 '	it rould, in any opinion to profit	The Kind of Fending That Page.	one attentions way opening
Mrs. Joole Worland, weeder	7. Colto revolvas, 96	alle.	I was driving across the country	who expects to get the greates
erth 840 for \$130.91 in tickets.	s. Pair breaker bettered, 10	Taking the first cost of the foor	a short time ago and come serves a	profit out of the farm to see the
Finley Gorden, strong rates	D. Shongun 5	bundred to be sight bendered del-	based of man that west at work	all fields are well feated to the
worth \$32 for \$190.30. In Mobile.	10., Air ride, 9 90	last, and the fast that they would	constructing a fence. And the	plort of all hinds one be best to
D. P. Sinc. steel range worth	11. Hea coop.	produce about 2,000 coch year, and	ters part of it was that they were	and one
	19. Core grieder, 1.00	that the pales for for fell bring	constructing from that was valu-	This will atve treables that of
Jessb Hoss, saving machine	13. Pair of skates, 1 36	from \$1.00 for the stripes up to		ton arise and will be found and
	16. Post engar, 1 20	St for the black blad; sed thet the	of steel, whether it be made,	more hangepie in the four men
Arlie A. Cassy, hay rate worth	14. Cold ring, 115	beligant most any po sampled and	make borres bags or saything	information I have of most hear
ISS for 694 60 in shibsty.		and for the treat it contains. M		found it to be a great (vited when
F. Parks, riding diffrator	mer of one bespells been of mone	After coats cashe and that the best	goolde app. nois based in	I lie down at night to hoov the
rorth SET for STE in tichets.	pour acces one court o because	the second management		my stock then are on posture of
C. W. Hundley, sweep 'raite	And sevency live other prime,	the present beckers mer pe	come work which I had done just	as most too ties mountail on
morth 100 for 806 in Hobots.	committee or case griefle of bear-	market has been at an explanated	a few poors ago, when I discarded	named an same dett' but the
	de service d		the use of all of my old board sed	Sandre ander Befferen stiller
ter 967.00 in tishete		Mary 201-10 Comp. (47 h 3100) 60	sail feature and countriested, good,	and have also been able on the party in
C. D. Griffith, abolgun worth	Tours the last human to go my.	them had that is a graves way	strong wire faces instead. The	to deather earn and that a board
12 for FGS.15 in ticheta.	Marris Will Marriage and the Mar	needs officeases fo manager's has	I RESERVE THE THE THE PARTY AND	of begs there destroying the fruit
J. L. HARRIS, PAR MICE TANK		عملا المخصف الد محمصه السعدا	Thrusting was about to follows: They were publing good, street	and the second second live and second

Fig. 50.

When the store paper is issued often, say weekly, its size may be cut down considerably. A weekly store paper for a city hardware store need not make use of more than 8 pages with a page size of 6×9 inches or perhaps 8×10 inches. The small town dealer need not use more pages, but he can use a larger page size, anywhere from 9×12 inches up to the size of the weekly newspaper. Of course with a newspaper page, it would hardly be expedient to use more than 4 pages, or one-sheet fold. If the paper is issued but once a month, which is the longest interval that should separate the publication dates of a store paper, its

size should be increased materially. That is, the longer the wait, the more matter there is to be included.

MAKE-UP

A good general rule to observe in selecting paper stock for the store paper is, the larger the size the cheaper the paper stock may be. For instance, in a



Fig. 51.

small size, say 6×9 , the stock item would not amount to much in a relatively small edition and the dealer might just as well use a good grade of white machine-finished paper. Where the size approaches the dimensions of a small newspaper, it becomes evident that a fine grade of stock would entail a heavy expense. Moreover the cheaper newspaper stock carries out the idea of the newspaper better than would the more expensive stock. Page arrangement and good legible printing are more important than paper stock.

IMPORTANCE OF PAGE DESIGN

The principal point in making up the pages of a store paper is to have them duplicate the appearance of a regular publication. To achieve this, the hardware dealer should first have the title he has decided upon lettered attractively or printed in large type and placed at the top of the first page as in Figs. 50 and 51. Then he should number and carry at the top of each page

the name of the paper, as does a magazine. Next he should arrange his matter in columns. This is most important. Immediately the column arrangement is gotten away from, the look of the paper changes and takes on the character of the circular. In other words, form in a store paper is vital, for you are utilizing this form to make your appeal more personal.

SECURING THE EFFECT OF THE PUBLICATION PAGE

The ads in the store paper should not interfere with this column form too much. By this we mean that the ads should not occupy more than one entire page in sequence. It is much better to arrange them so that they will occupy only portions of the pages



FIG. 52.

occupy only portions of the pages, as in Figs. 52 and 53. Then the effect of the magazine or newspaper page is secured.

USE PLENTY OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Plenty of illustrations should be used, but these for the greater part should appear in the ads as in Fig. 52. This does not hold true when the store paper is made up in catalog fashion, as in Fig. 54. Here the whole page is a series of small ads with no general reading matter. This form, however, is not so effective as that shown by Figs. 52 and 53, inasmuch as there is no reading matter to carry along the interest of the reader. It is very essential that each page should carry some reading matter.

EDITING

It will require some little study to work out an editorial policy for a store paper, but once a general scheme has been outlined it will be a comparatively easy matter to make up the contents from time to time. In the first place the hardware dealer must keep in mind the fact that the store paper must furnish reading matter of general interest as well as store news, otherwise it will be no different than the out-and-out circular. The newspaper ad is strong because of the interest the newspaper itself carries. Of course, store news and store



FIG. 53.

ads will predominate, but the proportion of reading text should rarely be less than one-third of the total amount of matter in the whole paper.

See that the reading matter you use is breezy and cheerful. Get these same qualities into the store paragraphs as well. Even the ads should be written in a somewhat freer style than is desirable in the newspaper, though this should not be overdone. Clippings may furnish the bulk of the text, and

it is well to run a few columns of news matter pertinent to your locality. A certain hardware dealer conducts a social column every week in his store paper and he asserts it is looked for and read with great interest. Humor and anecdotes should be used generously. Short pithy paragraphs are great interest breeders. See Fig. 53. Note also the verse on this page. Note the attractive store talk in Fig. 52, and the interspersion of humor. Mark how strongly the ad stands out on this page. The interesting reading matter opposite carries it along.

MAKING UP THE DUMMY

The preliminary work is to lay out a dummy store paper, marking off the spaces that will be allotted to (1) general interest matter; (2) store news or



FIG. 54.

paragraphs, and (3) regular display ads. After you have decided on these proportions, you can clip most of the general interest matter, write up the store pointers and re-vamp your regular newspaper ads for the store ads.

The title of the store paper is important. It is best to wait until you have mapped out your first issue before deciding upon a name. Some catchy title

is good if it can be made to be up to the store, otherwise a title on the order of that shown in Fig. 53 had better be used. But by all means stick everlastingly to the title you finally select, for the influence of the store paper depends almost absolutely upon its cumulative effects—its regular visitation in the same form.

WIDE SCOPE OF THE STORE PAPER

The store paper is a most effective medium for the announcement of special sales, store demonstrations, prize contests, etc. Reaching your customer or prospective customer by mail, the store paper suggests exclusiveness, and this effect may be further heightened by stating that the announcement is advance notice for the benefit of the regular readers of the paper. In passing, it is well to note that when used for this purpose the store paper saves the postage and stationery necessary when such announcements are made by circular letter. In fact, the hardware dealer issuing a store paper finds little use for the circular letter.

MAILING

As previously stated, store papers should be issued at least once a month. Any longer period will destroy the sequence of publication. It is better to issue the paper fortnightly or even weekly and make it smaller than to issue a large paper monthly. Every two weeks is the average interval of publication that is maintained by the city dealer, while the dealer in the farming districts finds once a week not a day too often for telling his story to the countryside.

The best mailing wrapper for the store paper is the plain paper used by newspapers. The paper should then be folded twice the long way of the sheet.

APPEALING TO THE FULL POCKETBOOK

The mailing date of a store paper plays a vital part in its success. Every hardware man must work out this date to suit his own locality. He must mail his paper when money is most plentiful, for that is the logical time to send out a store publication. In the city, Friday and Saturday are the busiest days, so it is well to have the mailing or distributing arranged so that the papers are received not later than Saturday morning. In the smaller towns conditions vary. Market days, factory or mill pay days should be carefully noted, so that the store paper may reach the public when its purse is nicely rounded. The best of arguments often fail when directed at a lean pocket book.

CHAPTER XVIII

The Store Catalog

OST of those who have studied the problem of mail-order competition have appreciated the necessity of fighting the catalog house with its own methods. There are a great many arguments and plans that can be used as outlined in Chapter XXIX, but the most important factor is the catalog itself.

In issuing an attractive catalog, the retailer uses the mainstay of the catalog house business. He places in the hands of his customers a listing of articles, a large percentage of which, perhaps, the customer never thought were carried in stock. Then, too, this catalog becomes a reminder, as in the mail-order catalog. Also there is the opportunity of comparing prices. But just how to arrange this sort of a catalog has proved to be a problem to many hardware merchants.

Taking the mail-order catalog itself as an example, we may outline the important points to be observed in making up a store catalog as follows:

SIZE

The size most favored by hardware merchants who are now issuing store catalogs is a page about 9×12 inches, which makes up in neat and handy form and is large enough to permit good-sized illustrations and ample descriptive matter. This is the important point. You do not want your catalog to compete so much in bulk with the mail-order book as in style and quality of make-up. A catalog 9×12 inches is a most handy size for study and reference and with a hole punched in the corner of the book and string inserted, it may be hung up as a daily reminder. The number of pages in a store catalog will of course vary with the size and location of the store. For a small store 12 pages would constitute an appropriate size. A large store drawing trade from outlying farming districts could make good use of 28 pages and even more.

MAKE-UP

First of all the store catalog should have an attractively designed cover in two or even three colors. This takes advantage of the mail-order principle of securing interest at the outset. The hardware merchant will find it a matter of economy to outlay some little expense on his cover, because this cover

may be used for a year at least and perhaps longer. Furthermore a standard cover of this kind will serve as a means of store identification and therefore become in itself a reminder. The cover should bear the imprint of the store at the bottom and some phrase strongly suggesting both the bargain and variety ideas should be used. The cover stock should be heavier than the inside pages. The inside pages of the mail-order catalog are a cheap quality of paper, very



Fig. 55.

light in weight. The hardware man can go the catalog house one better in this detail of make-up, for both his catalog and edition are smaller. Consequently you should specify "medium-grade machine-finished paper" to your printer. The illustrations used in the catalog, for the most part, can be those furnished you by the manufacturers with whom you do business. The illustrative features should receive the most careful attention. When no cut is available,

better not use any rather than one poorly drawn, for it is in its illustrations that the mail-order catalog particularly excels. It contains hundreds of carefully drawn pictures to make the copy more vividly descriptive. You should do the same. Proper use of syndicate cut books will furnish you with many small cuts that are not to be had from manufacturers, such as tinware,



Fig. 56.

garden tools, wire goods, etc. Make it your endeavor to illustrate every unit of text in your catalog. More often it is the illustrations in the mail-order catalog rather than the copy that really create the desire that leads to a sale.

Perhaps the most troublesome detail in preparing a store catalog is determining the page arrangement. Never leave this to your printer. The mail-order man doesn't. You can add 100 per cent to the effectiveness of your

catalog by an inviting page arrangement. A study of mail-order catalog make-up reveals a uniform plan in page arrangement, varied by placing the display units in different positions.

Mail-order catalogs have their pages arranged in columns about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Prominence is given to any particular article by allowing it a space of two or more columns. You will more clearly understand what we mean by referring to Figs. 55 and 56, which are pages from John G. Burney's store catalog, issued from Boston, Ga. Fig. 55 shows Mr. Burney's basic plan of page arrangement by balanced panels. Fig. 56 shows the panel arrangement



still adhered to, but two of the panels enlarged for emphasis as well as variety in make-up.

Mr. Burney's catalog consisted of 28 pages, the page size being 9×12 inches.

Figs. 57 and 58 show the page make-up of a smaller store catalog issued by H. E. Stirn, Morristown, N. J. Here Mr. Stirn features his stock in groups, devoting a general talk to each group and simply listing the articles with prices. While this method is not so effective as illustrating and describing each article separately, it is an easy method for the dealer who does not care to issue a larger catalog. Mr. Stirn's catalog contained 18 pages, the page size being $5\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

EDITING

In the store catalog, the hardware dealer has little actual editing to do. Practically all he has to concern himself with in the way of editing is to see that the selling and descriptive talk on the various articles shown keeps to a certain standard.

On the first page of his store catalog, the dealer should write an introductory word, outlining the purpose of the catalog, mentioning that it by no means covers the entire stock, and pointing out that there is little

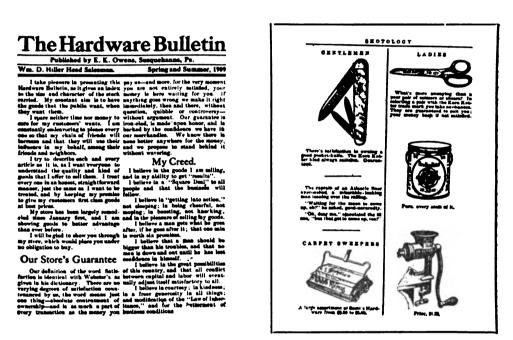


FIG. 59.

Fig. 60.

need to turn to the mail-order house for either variety or low prices. Such a talk will go a long way toward awakening the public to the advantages in trading with a home institution. In this talk the great advantage of seeing the goods before buying should be strongly emphasized. Also the fact that a local guarantee means a great deal more than the mail-order guarantee, for any dissatisfaction can be taken up and investigated in a fraction of the time and trouble it takes to correspond with the mail-order house and with more certainty as to the final outcome.

Fig. 59 shows the opening talk used by E. K. Owens, Susquehanna, Pa.,

in his store catalog. This talk brings out the advantages of local trading very forcefully and also outlines an admirable store policy in regard to treatment of customers.

Fig. 60 shows a page from a store catalog issued by H. M. Scott, Armada, Mich. Mr. Scott believes in blending a bit of humor with his illustrations and descriptive matter. Provided this is not overdone, it is a good plan.

In brief, the editing of a store catalog should concern the quality of its illustrations and descriptions and the appearance of its page arrangement. Once a style of page make-up is worked out and a standard of text matter decided upon, the dealer should find the compilation of the catalog simply a matter of time.

MAILING

In issuing a store catalog the hardware dealer gains another important advantage over the mail-order catalog. He may make his catalog more timely by a greater frequency of issues. The mail-order catalog is issued but once a year. The hardware dealer will at least issue two editions of his catalog in spring and fall. And then he can easily get out special editions covering any particular line, as stoves, summer goods, house furnishing goods, etc., or to introduce some new goods.

The mail-order house cannot make any such quick shifts, neither can they by their catalog method lay stress upon certain lines of goods at different times during the year.

In getting out a special issue, the dealer can make use of a great deal of his old matter, thus lessening to a great degree the labor and time in preparing the issue for the printer.

FREQUENCY OF ISSUANCE

To obtain the maximum value from a store catalog the hardware dealer should mail at least two issues yearly, preferably in the spring and in the fall of the year. Many dealers issue four editions yearly: spring, summer, fall and winter. The spring issue features garden tools, agricultural implements, seeds and other spring necessities. The summer edition would play up refrigerators, hammocks, freezers, sporting goods, etc. In the fall stoves would be featured and in the winter a general listing of store stock.

The store catalog should invariably be sent by mail. Left in a doorway by a house-to-house distributor it loses much of its dignity and importance



and comes down to the level of the circular, which is effective enough, but is looked upon as a transitory announcement. This defeats the real purpose of the store catalog, which is to be kept as a book of reference. Perhaps the best container for the store catalog is a neat manila envelope printed with the name of the dealer together with a few lines informing the recipient of the character of the contents. If the dealer does not care to incur the expense of an envelope, he can use simply a plain paper wrapper such as is used to mail newspapers and magazines.

CHAPTER XIX

Street-Car Advertising

THIS is a form of supplementary advertising that the hardware dealer should by no means neglect. Street-car cards are so brief and so easily read and seen so often that they make a strong impression upon the buying public. Especially effective are they in the smaller cities and towns where the passengers generally ride for considerable distances.

Street-car advertising is most valuable in cold weather. At that season of the year the closed cars are in service and the cards are more conspicuous than in open cars. The passengers are more apt to read the cards in closed cars, because the view of the street is obstructed by window frames and other car fittings, and there is usually less interesting scenery along the route of the cars than in summer.

CARD POSITIONS

In closed cars, with seats running lengthwise, there is little choice of position. As a rule, the cards are shifted at regular periods, so that all the advertisers receive a uniform service. In the case of open cars, however, or in closed cars with the seats running crosswise, the spaces over the doors and windows at the end of the cars are much more valuable than the side spaces, as everyone can read the card directly in front.

CARD SIZES

The size of the street-car card is 11×21 inches, and by using a double-space card (11×42 inches) you can secure great prominence. Many retail advertisers do this, though the store should be a large one to justify the extra space. It would pay the hardware dealer better to use two regular-size cards—one on each side of the car—then, no matter on which side the passenger sits, one of the cards may be seen.

CARD PREPARATION

In getting up a car card, brevity is the watchword. Use large type, never less than 72 points in height, and feature but one or two articles. The car card is not as versatile as the newspaper and more than one or two articles featured will not produce the best results. Cards should be changed at least

twice a month. This will not cost much if type cards are used. Do not, under any circumstances, allow a card that is out of date to remain on display. This absolutely kills its whole effect.

COST OF CARDS

The rates for car advertising vary from 25 to 45 cents per card per month, according to the size of town and number of cars used and also according to length of contract. In the larger cities like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, the rates are higher, running up to \$1 per card per month. The cost of printing car cards will run from 4 to 15 cents per card, according to quantity and number of colors used. The small quantity of cards used by the hardware dealer will not permit the use of special lithographed cards, but stock lithographed cards, to be filled in with type, may be obtained through the local street-car advertising agency.

In figuring on the use of street-car cards, the hardware dealer should keep in mind the fact that the circulation of an ad in a street car is equivalent to the number of passengers carried. So, as a rule, in a large town the rate per car per card will be higher than in a small town. Obviously, there are more cars in the large town, so both the cost or each card space and the cost of street-car advertising as a whole, increases with the population.

DETERMINING NUMBER OF CARS TO USE

If you desire to start in slowly you can simply use the cars on certain lines contiguous to your store, gradually branching out and using cars on suburban lines if results justify the increase. Frequently, not more than half the cars that a city agency offers run exclusively in the city and its suburbs. Unless the dealer wishes to reach out for country trade, he need use only those cars that run exclusively within the city and its immediate suburbs. Or, if wishes to economize, he may use half the cars, or only the cars on certain lines as before mentioned. All the cars credited to a town are seldom in continual use.

CHECKING CARDS

The hardware dealer should require a monthly report of the number of cars in which his cards have been inserted. If possible, the insertions should be carefully checked by some responsible person, and the attention of the agency directed to any omissions or incorrect locations.

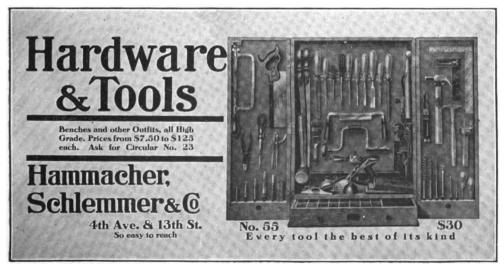
Hardware & Tools

A fine outfit for home use. 27 high grade tools, a place to keep them and a first class rock maple bench. Other benches and other tool outfits from \$7.50 up to \$120.00 each OUALITY THE BEST ABSOLUTELY



Hammacher, Schlemmer&@ 4th Ave. & 13th St. So easy to reach





CHAPTER XX

Bill Boards and Painted Signs

POSTER advertising is a publicity force rather than a direct agent for selling goods. It is useful to the hardware dealer as a supplement to newspaper advertising for advertising some special brand or some feature of his business. The poster should never attempt to tell the details. Successful posters contain but few lines of reading. The slogan in designing a poster should be, "he who runs may read." Posters are given a glance rather than a reading. No one will pause in passing a bill-board to decipher a mass of small type on a bill-board poster and people in a public conveyance can't stop if they would. Type, illustrations and the poster itself must be big and bold and printed in strong colors. An excellent rule to observe is to put nothing on a poster that cannot be easily read at a distance of about 100 feet.

DETAILS OF PRODUCTION

Posters are usually lithographed; that is, printed from designs worked on stone. For all type displays, at least two colors should be used. Because of the great expense of producing multicolored illustrated posters, the hardware dealer cannot afford to order any but the plainer designs. But 45 large posters would be the necessary number to cover a town of considerable size; because of this small run it would not pay to use an elaborate and costly design. To eliminate this expense for the individual small advertiser, lithographers usually carry in stock quantities of stock designs with a blank space at the bottom for the name of the dealer. This form is weak, inasmuch as it does not bring out the individual merits of the goods featured. Some manufacturers of hardware specialty lines furnish the hardware dealer with posters advertising their product and having the dealer's name and address printed in the lower portion. Often a small charge is made for these posters. Other manufacturers willingly supply them free provided the dealer will pay for posting them.

POSTER SIZES

The unit of poster measurement is the 1-sheet or whole-sheet poster. Its dimensions are 28×42 inches. Listed in the following table are the regulation sizes that the hardware dealer would be likely to use:

Name	No. of Sheets, Wide	No. of Sheets, High	Width in Feet	Height in Feet
1-sheet	I		$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{3}$
2-sheet	I	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
3-sheet	I	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7
8-sheet	2	4	7	9

The 1-sheet poster is used either upright or flat; that is, with its long side either vertical or horizontal. A poster larger than a 3-sheet is termed a stand, as, 8-sheet stand, 12-sheet stand, etc. When arranged in stands, the sheets are always placed flat. Posters smaller than 1-sheet are called *snipes*. For bill-board posting the 8- to 16-sheet sizes are the most effective. One-sheet posters are largely used, but not so much for general posting work as for special stands, such as those found upon elevated train platforms in large cities.

POSTER PRICES

Lithographed stock posters are made in large quantities by numerous concerns and in a large variety of designs. A poster may be bought *plain* or *cross-lined*, or in other words with or without the address or title. The cost of cross-lining is, obviously, additional to the cost of the poster itself. Average prices might be quoted as follows:

100 p	osters	s, or le	ess	;	\$1.30
150	"	"	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
200			•••••		1.55
500			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2.00
1000	"	"	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2.55

These prices are for each 28×42 -inch sheet covered by the cross-lining, which means that if three sheets of an 8-sheet poster are cross-lined, the prices given in the table must be multiplied by three. Should the cross-lining be desired in two colors, the table figures should be doubled. If the words to be cross-lined are engraved on wood the effect almost matches that of lithography. The cost of these "block cuts," as they are termed, varies from \$1.80 to \$5.00, according to size. Local printers can print the cross-lining of small posters, but the lithographer must handle the large sizes.

Posters are lithographed in as many as six colors; fairly good effects may be had with two colors, but four colors are uniformly more satisfactory. The following table lists average prices on this basis, including the cross-lining:

Quantity	1-sheet	2-sheet	3-sheet	8-sheet
25	\$2.75	\$ 4.75	\$ 6.00	\$16.50
50	4.75	8.50	11.25	29.25
75	6.50	11.00	15.50	40.00
100	7 · 75	14.00	19.00	50.00

The hardware dealer may obtain samples of posters at list prices with postage additional, thus enabling him to know exactly what he is going to get for his money.

Lithographing concerns and some printing houses have the facilities for producing printed posters at prices much less than is charged for lithographed work. The following table furnishes an idea of the cost of printed posters:

Quantity	1-sheet		2-sheet 1-color 2-color		3-sheet 1-color 2-color	
Quantity	1-color	2-color	1-color	2-color	1-color	2-color
100	\$ 4.00	\$5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.75	\$12.50	\$14.50
500	8.00	9.25	16.50	20.25	26.00	31.25
1000	13.25	15.00	26.25	30.00	35.00	40.00

BILL-POSTING RATES

Bill-board publicity is under the control of the National Association of Bill-posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada. The members of this body own or lease the bill-boards, which are known as *hoardings*, in all the large cities and most desirable towns of more than 3000 population in this country and Canada. All the business connected with this body is conducted under strict supervision, and both rates and service can be relied upon absolutely.

The unit of size in figuring bill-posting rates is the 1-sheet poster, and the unit of time is a 4-weeks' continuous showing or display. The bill-poster's month is four weeks and his year is 48 weeks.

Bill-posting rates are, in general, determined by population, but in many instances this is not true. In a small town the rates may be as high as those in a near-by city of much larger population. This is because the bill-boards in the outlying districts of a large city are generally controlled by the same concern as those in the city itself. Even though this condition did not exist, the smaller town is usually so closely in touch with its larger neighbor that the higher rate in the former is warranted.

The figures in the following table show the average cost of bill-posting. To these figures must be added the actual cost of the poster paper itself.

Population	Rates per Sheet. Period, 4 Weeks
Under 5000	\$.05
5000 to 10,000	
10,000 to 50,000	
50,000 to 100,000	09
100,000 to 500,000	12
500,000 to 2,000,000	14
Over 2,000,000	16

BILL-POSTING CONTRACTS

The foregoing rates and information are on the basis of *listed*, *protected*, and *renewed service*. The terms of such a contract require the bill-poster to furnish the advertiser with a complete list of the boards occupied with his posters within three days of the actual posting. If this is not done, the amount of the contract is forfeited. The hardware man will often get longer service than he actually pays for because there may be no new paper scheduled to be posted at the expiration of his contract. The renewal clause stipulates that all posters which become defaced must be replaced by the bill-poster free of charge, provided new paper is furnished him.

Another contract under the name of "C. M. O.," or Chance-may-offer, carries a rate of 4 cents a sheet for cities and country routes. Under this contract, posters remain uncovered at least a week and until the boards are needed for other paper. Renewals are not made and the service is not listed.

Bill-boards in small villages and along country roads are termed Country Routes. The rates for listed, protected and renewed service for these locations are usually a great deal lower than city rates, though they may be the same as city rates if the controlling bill-poster operates in a neighboring city.

DETERMINING COSTS

To determine the cost of a showing, multiply the size of the poster in sheets by the cost per sheet. Next multiply the figures thus obtained by the number of posters to be used. For three months' continuous showing a 5 per cent discount is allowed and for a six months' continuous showing, 10 per cent.

To afford the prospective bill-board advertiser some idea of the number of sheets required for different towns, the following table is given, which shows average requirements for various-sized towns:

Town	Population	No. 24-sheet Posters	No. 16-sheet Posters	No. 8-sheet Posters
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	38	50	75
Marietta, Ohio	12,923	8	12	18
Mauch Chunk, Penn	3,952	3	5	8
Holyoke, Mass	57,730	25	40	55
Boston, Mass	670,585	140	200	350
Newark, N. J	347,469	85	115	200

It will be noticed that 24-sheet posters are included. For the purpose of the hardware dealer the 8- and 16-sheet sizes are large enough. The extra sheets represented by the 24-sheet posters may be added to the other sizes.

PAINTED SIGNS

The standard height for painted bulletins is 10 feet, and the average rate is 50 cents per running foot of bulletin board per month. This price includes the painting of the sign. Special locations bring extra rates. The shortest contract made is for six months. Such a contract provides for one repainting, the yearly contract calling for two repaintings.

Where the painted sign is on a dead wall, contracts are made on a yearly basis only. The price depends upon the location and number of signs used. It averages about 5 cents per square foot, including one painting.

CHAPTER XXI

Talks to Salesmen

A DVERTISING has performed and is performing so many great feats in selling that some merchants grow to look upon publicity as sort of a magic wand, which they need but touch to produce the desired results in sales.

As a matter of record, the effect of advertising is greatly nullified and even rendered nil when it is not backed up properly. You cannot expect advertising to do the thousand and one things, more or less, that are essential to the actual closing of a sale.

A forceful ad may bring a person to your store, but any one of a number of store conditions may prevent the sale.

Beginning with the store salesman, we outline in succeeding chapters the various elements that unite to complete finally the work begun by the actual ad itself.

After desire has been created by an ad, the first move on the part of the prospective customer is a visit to the store. If the ad has been well written, it has without doubt caused the visitor to form some definite idea as to either the article or the store. With this idea uppermost in mind, the customer-to-be comes into contact with the salesman.

POWER OF PERSONALITY

The salesman is your personal representative, and as such he represents to the customer the actual spirit of the store itself. The more a merchant realizes this great selling truth, the greater will be his prosperity. Perhaps 80 per cent of the buying public are swayed by personality, and when this fact begins to dawn upon you, you will understand why it is possible to have a store irreproachable in equipment, yet one that makes little or no headway on the sales ledger. Unless a salesman reflects in his manner and attitude the policy outlined by the advertising, the advertising will never reach a maximum of efficiency.

COMPLETING THE WORK OF THE AD

It is not enough that a salesman be simply polite and courteous to the customer, though of course this is essential. The salesman must take a personal interest in the customer; he must be fully familiar with the store's advertising;

he should know the stock so as to be able to make his talk convincing. For many a customer comes into a store with doubt uppermost in mind and it devolves upon the salesman to eradicate this doubt, thus completing the argument of the ad. He must give something of himself to each customer, for is he not subduing, in a way, the will of another? The successful salesman often reaches home completely tired out; he has closed sales through sheer force of vitality.

SALESMEN AND SALES SUGGESTIONS

Many a time has the writer been attracted by an ad and visited the store, only to form a poor impression because of treatment received at the hands of uninformed or discourteous salesman. The hardware man should take careful estimate of his sales force, weed out the undesirables and coach the live men with a view to making the most of the store advertising. One hardware dealer of the writer's acquaintance has done this so successfully that practically all his advertising is the result of suggestions from his salesman. They come into contact with the people; they have their ears close to the ground, so to speak, and their advice as to the things to feature and their suggestions as to treatment are of incalculable value in making up effective ads.

KEEPING TRACK OF STORE ADVERTISING

Each salesman should keep close tab on the articles featured in the newspaper and supplementary advertising. When a customer asks for this or that article that was advertised, the salesman should not have to spend five or ten minutes in getting information on the subject. He should be able to show the article immediately.

After the ad, the salesman is the next link in the selling chain, and largely upon the degree of thoroughness with which he performs his work depends the success of the ad.

CHAPTER XXII

Window Displays

MMEDIATELY a person enters a hardware store he is impressed favorably or unfavorably. There is no middle ground, and his thoughts sway either to the positive or the negative.

Let us analyze the course of his thoughts. Before he actually enters the store he sees the store windows. The window is not always an accurate index of store character, for many a fine store belies itself on the outside. But it is important for two reasons that the windows impress the customer. First, so that he may not gain any unfavorable first impressions that might not be counteracted even by an attractive store interior. Second, to catch the customer who buys from the window, and his kind are legion.

NEATNESS FIRST

Perhaps the first requirement for an effective window display is neatness. Many a scanty window has won out by neatness alone. And many a gorgeous window has lost because of carelessness in make-up and in subsequent attention.

After neatness comes interest. Displays can easily be made interesting, and without the aid of mechanical means, too, although mechanical displays have their place and a very valuable place at that. For instance, a complete tool display, neatly arranged, is bound to gain attention, while a few tools scattered in the window would not. Displays should be varied as much as is practicable. One article, however forcefully displayed in a window, will not attract everyone. The more articles shown, the more people you will be appealing to. But this does not advocate a jumbled effect for the store window. Proper relation is another thought to be kept in mind when arranging the window. If you show a safety razor, show also accessories. If you show paint, show also brushes, color-cards, sample designs, etc.

Don't let the people see the same window for too long a time. Frequent changes in window display keep people on the "qui vive"; they expect to see something new and usually will make it a point to look for the changes.

REINFORCING THE NEWSPAPER WORK

Window displays can be made to supplement newspaper advertising in a very effective manner. For instance, an ad features a certain article and

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refers the reader to the store window. Many people who might not go in the store to see the article would stop at the window and if impressed with the showing, would buy. Thus the advertising and window display working in conjunction make a sale that perhaps either force singly would have failed to do. The newspaper ad creates a double interest in your window. Many a merchant has increased his sales through practical application of this advertising truth.

CHAPTER XXIII

Stock Arrangement

TOCK arrangement is an important link in the sales chain. Although the newspaper ad, the store salesman and the window display working hand in hand may produce the first sale, it devolves largely upon stock arrangement to produce other sales to the same customer at the same time as well as future sales.

Carefully displayed stock has still another function. It is often an unaided sales force, for there are many persons who come in a store simply to "look around." Tempting displays will unloosen their purse strings every time.

SHOW YOUR GOODS

By effective stock arrangement we mean both the showing of the largest variety of articles in a given space, and the display of these articles to the best possible advantage. The proprietor of the large hardware store may not be turning over his capital in proportion to the small dealer, simply because he may not be exposing to public view as many articles as is his smaller brother.

Stock carefully arranged produces sales through serving both as a reminder and a suggestion. In reality, each counter, each case, each table is a separate ad telling its story silently but none less effectively to the customer. It is a well-known fact among department-store men that the first sale to a customer is often the smallest sale.

The hardware dealer is fast realizing the effectiveness of department-store stock arrangement and he is no longer keeping 50 per cent of his stock hidden down cellar, under counters or stowed away in drawers.

He is using more counters, more all-glass cases, more tables, more compartment stands, more racks and other methods of bringing to light stock heretofore shut out from the gaze of the public. And he is discovering too that a principle is a principle whether applied to a department store or a hardware store; that people have the same habit of looking around a hardware store as they do in a department store.

A REASON FOR SHIFTING TRADE

One of the chief reasons why the department store has been able to win trade away from the hardware store is because of the superior arrangement



of department-store hardware stock. People always find the departmentstore display interesting; they are often repelled by a hardware-store display, or rather lack of display.

In the lower section of New York City there is a hardware store which has practically all its stock display on broad counters and compartment stands and tables. The store is thronged daily with eager buyers, while on the same street two other hardware stores languish because they do not show the public what they have. People will be eager enough to buy if you show them what they should have, but when they can't see with their own eyes anything worth their attention you can't expect to sell them more than the one article which was the reason for their visit to you.

Price-tabs help wonderfully in stock display. They do away with the need for the question that most people don't like to ask unless they have made up their minds to buy. The practice of this simple basic truth is *largely responsible* for the building up the 5- and 10-cent store proposition to its present mammoth proportions.

CHAPTER XXIV

Store Demonstrations

HE store demonstration is a thoroughly established retail custom, yet there are many hardware men who do not fully realize the value of this means of gaining the attention of the public.

In the first place, a demonstration of most anything will interest people, for a demonstration signifies action and an imparting of information—two proceedings appealing strongly to human nature. So when the hardware man runs an attractive newspaper ad announcing a demonstration, he may be reasonably sure of a goodly gathering of folks in his store. So much for the power of the demonstration to attract people to the store.

CASHING IN ON CURIOSITY

Next is the value of having all these people in your store. The purchase of the article being demonstrated should by no means be considered the full measure of the demonstration's success. You should bend every effort to transform these visitors into regular customers. Your efforts should not take the form of exhortation, however, but rather the subtle, unconscious appeal that is made by a well-arranged store, inviting display, cheerful clerks and other store niceties.

Those who buy the demonstrated articles and will naturally stop and look around, and those who don't buy will be still more inclined to look for something that they may take home. Every store demonstration should, apart from selling or creating interest in a special article, sell other articles and make some permanent customers.

ON THE OUTSIDE LOOKING IN

Many store demonstrations are in reality window demonstrations. The weak point of the window demonstration is that the people are on the outside looking in rather than on the inside looking out. And this little difference means a whole lot when it comes to getting results. When you have a person in your store you have got many opportunities to sell him, but when he is on the outside you are simply appealing to curiosity, nine times out of ten.

Of course this statement refers specifically to the hardware store. Window demonstrations under other auspices may be more valuable.

When you decide to inaugurate a demonstration the fact should be announced in the

When you decide to inaugurate a demonstration the fact should be announced in the newspapers, in your store paper or by circulars, and by show-cards in the windows.

INTRODUCING UNFAMILIAR SPECIALTIES

Store demonstrations are of wonderful value to the dealer who is pushing a special article which is not familiar to most people and whose price is relatively high, as in the case of the fireless cooker, electrical kitchen appliances, washing machines, percolators, vacuum cleaners, etc.

Newspaper advertising stimulates interest in these articles, but their actual operation is very hazy in the minds of a great many housewives and they need to be shown to become enthusiastic.

Fig. 61 shows an excellent demonstration ad for the fireless cooker. The heading quickly

gains attention and the underlined invitation clinches the reader's interest. The second paragraph especially should cause the housewife to make an early inspection of the cooker.

Fig. 62 shows a faulty construction for purely a demonstration ad. The text is very well handled, but the demonstration idea is not featured as it should be. As this is a window demonstration the ad is not so seriously at fault as it would be if it advertised a store demonstration.

Fig. 63 shows a demonstration ad for percolators that is unique in its brevity and directness. From the wording, however, it is difficult to ascertain whether the demonstration is perpetual or limited to a certain length of time. This distinction brought out would have lent greater force to the ad.

Fig. 64 shows an unusually complete stove-demonstration circular. The striking feature of the circular is its illustration. The text is clearly worded and arouses a strong desire to inspect the range. So many points concerning the operation and efficiency of a range are such a mystery to many



housewives that this opportunity of having a range explained in detail should have met with a satisfactory response.



To Taste Cossee

Made in the Universal (Percolator)
and know for the first time what perfect Cossee is like, is worth living for.
Won't you call and let us demonstrate?

San Diego Hardware
Company ess rum se.

Fig. 63.

FIG. 62.

Fig. 65 is a clean-cut demonstration announcement on vacuum cleaners. Note that it is a window demonstration. The vacuum cleaner is perhaps



FIG. 64.



Fig. 65.



Fig. 66.

best demonstrated in the window, where there is plenty of light necessary for the onlookers to see how thoroughly the cleaner does its work.

Fig. 66 shows a combination demonstration ad in which the personal element is played up strongly. The wording gets down to some interesting details.

Apart from actually making sales, store demonstrations are a great aid to the dealer in popularizing his store. Few other methods compare with the store demonstration in causing a store to be talked about and watched with interest. For this reason alone, the demonstration should make strong appeal to the hardware dealer.

CHAPTER XXV

Show-Cards

N outline of store efficiency would fall short of being complete without mention of those silent salesmen—the show-cards.

VALUE OF THE SHOW-CARD

The value of a show-card lies in the fact that it answers questions which might never be asked by the customer. Often a person notices articles in a hardware store but dislikes to ask about prices or information from two motives: (1) a disinclination to take up a clerk's time when he is busy; (2) no decided intention to buy.

But in numberless cases, were this information easily accessible, purchases would be made. It is by furnishing this information silently that the show-card so effectively complements the work of the store salesman.

A CONDITION THAT SHOULD BE REMEDIED

It is an unfortunate but absolute fact that the hardware dealer has been among the last of the retail merchants to recognize the value of the show-card. Yet he can use them just as effectively as does the drug store, the cigar store, the department store. Not only throughout the store, but in the windows.

Show-cards in the windows are most effective in explaining window displays and quoting prices. Scattered throughout the store they identify and explain many different lines. For counter use they complement many diverse counter displays.

SIZE AND WORDING

Show-cards may vary greatly in size from the large window card to the small bit of board quoting prices on some rack or table.

When used for description, it is obvious that they must be worded tersely and to the point. Crisp statements or commands are more desirable than easy-going sentences.

MAKE-UP

The dealer should be most careful of the make-up of his cards. Let them be roughly lettered or unfinished board and they detract rather than add to

the appearance of the store. But give them to a man who makes a specialty of show-card writing and they will tone up and liven up a store as nothing else will.



Fig. 66a.—An Attractive Show Card.

The dealer who uses show-cards has a force working for him at all times of the day, and as results from a show-card campaign may be easily tabulated they should at least be tried out. Many a hardware man has been astonished at what the show-card records told him.

CHAPTER XXVI

Personal Calls

PERSONAL calls are the most limited, most expensive and most effective method of advertising. They can be divided into two classes—country and city.

COUNTRY ADVERTISING BY PERSONAL CALLS

Because of the limited number of business prospects and the correspondingly smaller number of calls necessary to a thorough campaign of this nature the small town dealer usually develops it to a higher degree of efficiency than is found in the city. Many merchants have regular solicitors on their sales force whose work it is to drive from farm to farm seeking new business and building a closer relationship between the customer and the store. A cream separator or a sewing machine strapped on the back of these solicitors' buggies is a common sight.

SALES SUGGESTIONS THROUGH OBSERVATION

While drumming up business on such items the need of a new kitchen range, a hay fork, an axe or a coat of paint for the house is often observed, and these direct pointers on future sales have proven most valuable. Direct sales more than pay for an investment of this nature and the good advertising that results from these business visits is all velvet.

There is hardly a county in the United States where some hardware salesman is not representing his firm in this way. Concrete examples are so numerous that it is not more than necessary to mention this method of advertising as a business builder. A hundred examples of the success of this kind of advertising can be found to one failure—it is the kind of advertising that gets down close to the hearts of men. It is the simplest, most easily understood method of publicity. It should be backed up from the store with follow-up letters and will bind customers to a business institution in such a way that it will take more than an even price and a pleasant talk to take them away.

FOLLOW UP THE CALL

The value of a call made on a country customer is increased immeasurably if a letter from the store reminds the farmer of the visit, and the mere fact that you have written about the subjects discussed makes a strong, lasting impression, especially if it has to do with the purchase of merchandise.

Here is a fair example. Your salesman, Fred Brown, has called on farmer. Burns, who lives about eight miles out of town on a Rural Free Delivery Route. While there Fred learned that Burns owns eight milk cows and does not own a cream separator, that he is going to fence the back eighty in the fall and that the kitchen range needs a new fireback. He stayed for dinner. When Fred Brown reports at the store (and every business call should be reported to the store in writing) this follow-up letter is sent out:

Mr. HARRY BURNS,

R. F. D. No. 2,

Dear Mr. Burns:

The Rural Free Delivery has thrown us in such close touch with one another that I must take advantage of it to tell you how much we appreciate the courtesies you and Mrs. Burns extended to our Mr. Brown on Thursday.

Agreeable to his promise we are mailing you under separate cover a catalog of DeLaval Cream Separators. With eight good cows such as Fred Brown says you have, this machine No. XX will pay for itself in increased earnings to you inside of two years. In addition, it will save Mrs. Brown and yourself some of the most trying duties you have to perform. There is no washing of milk pans on the farm where there is a cream separator. The writer wishes to talk to you personally about this investment the next time you are in town. It concerns a special proposition I wish to make to you in person.

Mr. Brown has also asked us to mail you our latest wire fence catalogs. It is a pleasure to do this, because we have sold two carloads of this fencing every year for the past three years, and it has corraled more friends for us than any other single article we sell. We have something new in gates and steel posts we want to show you when you and Mrs. Burns come in to talk about the separator investment.

Our records show that your kitchen range is a No. 2756 R, which is the number that corresponds to the oven measurement Mr. Brown took when in your home. The fireback weighs 21 pounds and will cost 15 c. a pound delivered. This \$3.15 is an investment that will lengthen the life of your range and ought to have your immediate attention. If you will sign the enclosed order we will get busy at once and have that repair in your stove by this time next month.

Trusting we will have the pleasure of seeing you soon and again thanking you for the courtesies extended to Mr. Brown, we are,

Sincerely yours,

FIRM HARDWARE COMPANY,
FRANK S. STEARNS,
Manager.

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Enclose this letter and a stamped envelope addressed to yourself.

FIRM HDWE. Co.,

Attention Frank S. Stearns,

Manager.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your letter of the 1st, you may order one only No. XX fireback for my No. 2756 R Range. The price for this is to be \$3.15 delivered at your store.

Very truly yours,

There are two or three things about these letters worthy of attention.

You have connected Rural Free Delivery up to your store.

You have woven Mrs. Burns into your letter, which may mean more than any other part of it.

You have excited curiosity about a special proposition on that separator which insures a visit to your store the first time these people are in town. That special proposition must not be a cut in price, but it can well be an offer of terms. Say, 50 per cent down and the balance spread over six months' time. You can think of something special very easily, but you must create a curiosity that will cause this man and his wife to hunt you up on that particular subject.

By the return letter you have written you have made the ordering of that stove repair the simplest thing in the world.

Your fence catalog and your stove repairs should be followed by other letters. For instance, a brief note advising Mr. Burns that his repairs had been shipped from Chicago, New York or St. Louis, would keep him in touch with the transaction and with your store.

Every country hardware store in America should employ a stenographer. A few plain, simple letters to every-day people mean more to them than stacks of mail do to you. The next thing to personal contact is personal mail. The two are so closely related that they should always work hand-in-hand.

It does not require a specialist to write these simple business letters. It does not require the services of a "prohibit salaried" man to make personal calls. The machinery for this kind of advertising is right in your store. It is up to you to use it. The time to begin is to-day.

CITY ADVERTISING BY PERSONAL CALLS

Many of the same reasons that make personal calls so effective in the country also apply to city advertising.

Most hardware stores located in large towns draw their business from a comparatively small area.

The volume of business and the accessibility of these stores prohibit the use of space in metropolitan daily papers, where the advertising rates are high and the bulk of the circulation is waste to the small store in a suburb. A Pittsburgh firm has handled this subject particularly well. When they opened a new store recently in one of the prosperous suburbs an "Opening Day" liberally advertised by a circular, by bill-boards and by very attractive window displays. Music and attractive souvenirs drew a big crowd from the immediate neighborhood who were unaccustomed to seeing hardware men do things that way.

GETTING A MAILING LIST

After the opening one of the officers of this enterprising store made personal calls on every family in that section of the city. He introduced himself and made it plain this his mission was to find out if they had received one of the souvenirs that had been given away at the opening. Taking the name and address to mail the souvenir was a simple method of getting a very effective mailing list. This store published a monthly paper and where people had already received a souvenir their names and addresses were taken to send them this little publication.

That 1350 names and addresses were obtained in this way shows how thoroughly the work was done. They were arranged alphabetically and were a real asset in that store. This list is brought up to date each fall about the time new leases go into effect and at each home a general talk about the store or a specific talk about some article produces results.

Personal calls and follow-up letters have produced the friendly family spirit of the village in a suburb of a great city. The fact that there are more lonesome, homesick people in big cities than there are in small places is something that is being used to build business. It is easy to advertise to people who are in a receptive mood.

Most city people come from the country. Most city people were mighty lonesome their first year in town. They appreciated their first friends, and if those friends ran hardware stores they are still trading with them.

The small hardware store in the big city faces a real problem in advertising. Personal calls have warmed up some good business in some mighty cold places. Suppose you try it.

CHAPTER XXVII

Store Openings

ANNOUNCEMENTS heralding the inception of a new store are of vital importance. They must create first impressions. They must turn aside the current of established trade. Upon them largely depends a store's successful start. The right kind of opening announcements will carry a store to the crest of the wave of popular preference, while indifferent opening ads will set back the store's progress by several months, and it is the strain during this period that has nipped in the bud many a promising enterprise.

Opening ads should be large in size, heavily displayed, and illustrated with several fair-size cuts. Large space is an essential, for the ad must be made entirely different in appearance than the average run of newspaper ads, and size is the chief factor in securing this difference.

On Friday Evening, March 15th, 1912

The Erie Hardware Co., 1220 State St.

-Invite You To Their

SPRING OPENING

Where Everything New From a Brad to a Gas Range May Be Seen in a Wide Selection of Styles

The Market Will belief a complex line of All note of Trade, Bulleton Standard, Opening Goods, Praise, Olis and Braske, Borre, Barges, Bulletons and Brasslandshaps. The

HISTORY OF ERIE HARDWARE CO.

The Rice Markense dis. was organized eight years up with Rr. E. S. Schmider at the boal. When the firm first commenced business there were four employed and one delivery was no operated. New there are treatly-two people compleyed by this company. He response are in use, their places being filled by there of the very breast improved sade traction. The state of the rest has been consecuted threefold, and the reside graveth of its business has monoculated a great deal more floor and storage space. Business there y reper and becomment, the Rice Employment is the a large worshound in rear of State street building, so well so Twelfit and French great building known as the Ball Regime company plant, also warehouse on West Malescath down.

Closmost and Boot Arranged Mardware Stare in the State. Sourcenire to All Attending.

JOHN By PROP. DEMULJING'S SELECTED ORCHESTRA.

COMME ALL, WE WILL, TRY AND MAKE IT PLEASANT FOR YO

Erie Hardware Co., 1220 State St.

Postet the Series

Fig. 67. An opening ad worded in friendly style and featuring many innovations for the opening night. Note that the headlines are in form of an invitation.

GETTING THE GINGER IN THE ADS

The opening ads should be personal in tone and strictly local in flavor. Local references should be made from time to time in the text of the ad. The store policy should be clearly outlined; details of stock, service, location, etc., should be brought out strongly. Something personal might be said of the store organization and perhaps photographs reproduced.

The ads are always made more interesting and compelling when the arrangements made for an elaborate opening are described.

These might include music by some local organization, special decorative features, souvenirs for every visitor, etc.

Some merchants have made a gala time of their opening evenings. No

goods were sold and the whole store force devoted themselves to the entertainment of the visitors.

VALUE OF THE FOLLOW-UP READING NOTICE

The first opening ad should be followed up by a newspaper reading notice describing the opening day or evening. Thus the people who did not attend would know of the success of the opening. This notice has the double effect of inducing to visit the store those who did not take advantage of the opening and confirming its importance in the minds of those who did attend. Don't forget the dates, Pob. 18, 11, 12, 14 Thorsday, Priday, Salurday and Meeday.

Spring Opening

and Exhibition

of the most complete line of implements ever shown in Franklin County. Every farmer should plan to be here.

The Ottawa Hardware Co.

Fig. 68. One of the smaller opening ads. This is a good ad to run in conjunction with a large opening announcement.

After the first large opening ads published a few days in advance of the actual opening date, smaller ads may be run, though they should treat the store as a new local institution. At least a week or ten days should ensue before the ads settle down to their regular work.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Group Advertising

A S its name suggests, group advertising is featuring several related articles in single ads.

The great possibilities in group advertising are just being realized by the hardware dealer, for the hardware store above all other stores is peculiarly equipped to utilize this new style of publicity. No other retail business carries so many varied and complete "lines" as the hardware store.

TWO BLADES OF GRASS INSTRATO OF ONE

The purpose of group advertising is to sell several articles of the same nature to a customer instead of simply one article of a kind as is now the rule.

	Room ssities	
increase the luxury	SPECIAL VALUES IN TOWEL	
Tumbler Holders Tooth Brush Holders Glass Shelves Soap Dishes Beth Tub Seate Toilet Paper Holders	BARK	
Robe Hooks Thermometers Sprays Nirrors Bath Brushes Whisk Broom Holders	OPAL GLASS TOWEL BARS. 15 Inches Issg	
Bath Brush Holders Combination Spongs and Soap Holders Bath Mats Shower Rings Comb and Brush	GANG. G-lock bar, 1d lockes long Pla. G-lock bar, 1d lockes long Ob. 1-lock bar, 1d lockes long SUB SPECIAL VALUE III GLASS	
Holders · Bath Room Hampers, etc.	theory I below vide, it inches long With sidely placed on long broken, Spenial at (LA)	
Hardware C.		

Fig. 69.

Of course this statement must be taken in a reasonable sense, for a party who buys a stove is not necessarily going to buy a kitchen outfit.

EFFECT OF THE SINGLE-ARTICLE AD

To illustrate the actual working of this advertising plan suppose you glance over Fig. 69, which is a group ad featuring bathroom essentials. First, let us consider the effect of this ad as opposed to the single-article ad. Supposing simply one or two bathroom fittings were listed. Such an ad would be passed absolutely by those who possessed the two articles advertised. Those who lacked the articles or one of them, would have their attention centered on a prospective purchase of relative unimportance. Further, the appeal would not be broad and not apt to impress one strongly unless a special device were featured. Of course such an ad will sell goods, for if it

didn't the whole principle of selling goods would go right to smash. But the point that should be kept before you is that the ad itself by reason of its

limited appeal will sell only the article featured. Whatever else the salesman or store itself may suggest and sell cannot be credited directly to the ad.

So the two-article ad in this case would represent considerable lost motion—it would fall short of utilizing the space occupied to its fullest productive extent.

EFFECT OF THE GROUP AD

Now consider the group ad. Read the opening talk of Fig. 69; note the exhaustive listing and the special price offerings. Here are three elements nicely utilized. The opening talk suggests immediately not a single article, but the improvement of the bathroom as a whole. This appeal is broad enough to interest everyone. The natural thing to do is to run over the list, making mental notes of what is lacking in our bathroom. Then the shortcomings of the average bathroom begin to force themselves upon the notice of the reader. How many bathrooms, for instance, have a hamper, a whisk-broom holder, a thermometer or glass shelves. Yet all these articles once installed would become indispensable, and the way to bring people to a realization of similar needs and shortcomings lies in the publication of such comprehensive ads as this one—or in other words by group advertising.

Moreover, it does not require a mathematical genius to figure out that \$10 can be spent in the bathroom on just such little conveniences before one realizes the fact. Such an expenditure multiplied by a large number of susceptible newspaper readers means substantial profit for the dealer as well as satisfaction for the purchaser.

APPLICABLE TO MANY HARDWARE LINES

Group ads may be easily made up for many other lines of hardware. Safety razors and accessories, garden equipment, kitchen helps, paints, varnishes and brushes all would make ideal material for group ads.

CHAPTER XXIX

Holiday Advertising

THE holiday season is the harvest time of the retail trade, and every hardware merchant should see that his holiday advertising carries the Christmas spirit. The buying of Christmas gifts is largely a matter of pertinent suggestion. This quality should be injected into every newspaper ad and all printed matter published to attract Christmas shoppers.

The hardware store offers a wide range of gift selection, and furthermore, the dealer's advertising will be supplemented by the manufacturer's Christ-





Fig. 70.

FIG. 71

mas publicity. The newspaper ads should be so written as to draw the reader into the store, where appropriate counter displays, show cards and capable salesmen will complete the work of the ad. The leading articles carried in stock and likely to be selected as gifts should be mentioned in each ad.

Fig. 70. The Christmas make-up of a store paper. Note the profusion of illustrations and prices.

Fig. 71. The headline of this ad is to spur to action. The articles listed make very desirable gifts and are well presented in the copy.

MAXIMUM NEWSPAPER EFFICIENCY

Larger space should be used. The hardware man should not forget that this is the one time of the year when newspaper advertising reaches the maximum of efficiency. Everybody is hunting through the newspapers and magazines for the solution of the Christmas-gift problem, and carefully planned, suggestive retail newspaper advertising at this time will surely mean a big harvest for the hardware dealer.

LATE ADVERTISING FALLS SHORT OF THE MARK

Three or four days before Christmas retail ads are seen with various exhortative headlines. This urging would be more productive of results if started earlier, say after the first week in December. Observance of human



Fig. 72. A well-arranged Christmas ad suggesting useful and high-grade household gifts. The cuts balance nicely.

nature shows that very late Christmas advertising falls short of the mark. The person who puts off until the last minute the buying of Christmas gifts is generally in such a chaotic state of mind that advertising makes but a faint impression upon him. His eleventh-hour method, generally speaking, is to rush indiscriminately among the stores in hopes of finding something to his idea. He is too worried to sit down and calmly peruse an ad. If, however, he had been urged a week or ten days before Christmas to make his

selections, the ad would leave a stronger impression upon him. He would take time to visit the store and look over the articles offered. Some very strong copy can be written around this point, and the earlier it appears the more business it is going to bring to the advertiser.

Useful Things for Christmas

Don't Pass By the Hardware Store When on Your Shopping Trip-Come in and Look Over Our Stock. We Can Give You Ideas.

CUT GLASS CREDITS FREE WITH ALL CASH PURCHASES

Corner Wieblad	1 1	# Manicure Sets 1	1	1 43-1-
Copper Nickled	Elyria Knife	3-piece Pearl	Trays	Aluminum
	# Sharponers #	1 handle \$1.55 }	I Japanned 20e to 35e	Tes Kettles\$3 u
In sixty sixes, shapes	With Rollers 25e 7	3-piece Bone handle	Nickled SI to 82 3	Fine Stock of a
and prices.	1	\$ Single Files10c up \$: :	kinds of stensils.
*************	***************************************	generatessesses	***************************************	
1	1	***************************************	Parameter section	***************************************
Crumb Trays	Angle Lamps	Carving Sets	Wringers 1	Food Choppers
New odd shapes.	I willie mambe	3-pleco Warranted	Warranted Ball Bean	I liniversal No. 1 615
up	# Burn Oll \$8.25 up #	set, in box. \$8.15	\$ Ing	Others 750 u
1	1	Others .\$1.50 to \$6 \$	Others: \$1.50 to pt	2 010113330 10
***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	1014-0000000000000000000000000000000000	\$
***************************************	***************************************	I	\$	Z
Percolators 1	Gas Table Lamps	Poultry Shears	Silver Polish	Call Bells
1	Special with Frings	rountry bleats	Electro Shine 25e	1
7 cup aluminum 64	\$ #6.00 \$	Cut mest or bone.	Others 10e up	\$
Others\$2.25 up	Others,811 down 1	i i	2 Ctsers 10e up 2	HADG ' 100 U
***************************************	Acceptosessesses	**************	***************************************	B
	**************************************	***************************************	***************************************	******************
Sad Irens	Lindsay Lights	Kitchen Scale	Savory Roasters	Sewing Machine
Asbestos. por \$1.75	Inverted, best. \$1.50	Weighs 255 the by	1 1	i
Mrs. Potte, pet \$1.00	Others35c up \$	g ounces, each \$1	Oral or round, sta	Standard Rotary 84
Gas Irons, each \$8.50	1 1	1 1	1 1	1
***************************************	*******************************	***************************************	4	A
***************************************	+	1 1	***************************************	***************************************
Chafing Dishes	Bread Mixers	Thermometers !	Bird Coges	Victor Talking M
Nickled\$4.50 up	Universal \$2.00 5 Household	Sperial tested She	Bress \$1.50 up	I Victrolas 8300 down
Brass \$6.00 up 1	Chaulaugua \$2.00	Others 10c up 2	Painted \$1.25 down	Victors * 81 w
		I.m.m.	\$	
**************		***************************************		**************
2	1 1	‡ <u> </u>	1 1	Baking Dishes
Clothes Hampers	Shears 3	Nut Pick Sets	Fireless Cookers	Nickled \$2.00 u
Round \$2.00	28 1-2 to, gold plated, \$8	Silver Pleated 75e 1	Jewel .: 88 to 815	Crockery 40c u
Square \$3.00	others down to .28r 2	Others 25c to 32 2	1 Others	P**************
	Lecconstances	1	*	Casseroles
	****************************	***************	-20000000000000000000000000000000000000	Mickled
*************	1 1	ŧ i	1_ 1	† Crockery soe u
Cut Gless	Scissors 3	Corn Poppers	Vacuum Cleaners	***************
8 19. Bowl \$6.50 \$	ž ž	1	Hoover Bleetric \$128	a Hand Bags
188 pieces \$1 to \$20 1	In sets and fingly,	10c to 35c	Hand BIS and BUS	\$ Special Leather Lin
1	i i	Į . į	1	7 Others to
***********		24 9999 CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	*****	**************

FIG. 73.

Fig. 73. A unique setting for a Christmas ad. Note the diversity of articles listed. Some of these articles are hardly appropriate for Christmas gifts, however, and in this regard the ad is weak.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS LITERATURE

In the matter of special Christmas literature, it would be an excellent idea to get out a Christmas folder suggesting gifts for every member of the

family, for example, a revolver for the man of the house, a chafing dish for the housewife, skates for the children, etc. A folder of this nature sent out early in December would prove a business getter.

Some Christmas show-cards suggesting certain gifts should be placed prominently in the windows. A little systematic effort along these lines will sell a large quantity of goods at this time of the year, for gifts must be purchased and the store on hand with the most pertinent suggestions is the one that will attract the most Yuletide trade.



FIG. 74.

Fig. 74. A strong, well-balanced display. The heading is particularly appealing. The "suggestion" panel gives the ad a longer reach, so to speak, by calling to mind articles not listed and described.

HINTS FOR AFTER-CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE SALES

How often have we heard our friends say: "Well, I think I will wait until after the holidays. Things take a drop then and I can buy that cheaper."

This and similar expressions which are heard throughout the country immediately following Christmas reflects a belief and state of mind on the part of the purchaser that is just as sure to be as is Christmas itself.

Without going into the psychology of this state of mind, but simply admitting it to be so, the thing to determine is how best to present the after-Christmas sale.

The chief essential of such a sale is timeliness. Inaugurate the sale as soon after the holidays as possible. The force of the announcement is strongest then. While, as stated previously, the public expect such a sale, be careful to advance a plausible reason for the price reductions. Of course, the main reason will be to clean up the Christmas goods, but this simple statement may be amplified in a great many ways so as to lend more interest to the sale announcement. For instance, if you can place on sale a large number of articles, you can state the large stock to be moved will necessitate more than ordinary price reductions.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LAYOUT

The physical make-up of the after-Christmas sale ads should border on the sensational. Such effect may be secured by the use of flaring display heads, prominent sub-displays which list the articles on sale and the use of more than the ordinary amount of newspaper space. To make these sale ads do double duty it would be well to include in them an invitation to look over new goods for the spring and late winter.

PRESTIGE A CONSIDERATION

It pays to run a strong after-Christmas sale ad even if you have but a limited offering. Even if you don't make much profit, you will add to your local prestige—people will come to look upon your store as a progressive institution, alive to the demands of the times.

CHAPTER XXX

Mail-Order Principles and Methods

MAIL-ORDER house or a catalog house is a business firm whose sales are closed by mail over an unlimited territory. This does not mean that the actual goods are sent by mail, but that every customer sends in his order by mail.

This is the fact that should be foremost in the mind of the hardware dealer who is making a fight against mail-order competition. That a person should buy of a mail-order house rather than of his local dealer indicates but one thing, and that is the mail-order has made a stronger bid for his business, for everything should balance in favor of the man on the spot—the hardware dealer himself.

AN ERRONEOUS DECISION

When a hardware man decides that lower prices are entirely responsible for mail-order success, he is underestimating the business equipment of the mail-order house and doing himself a grave injustice. For let it be known here that the mail-order house relies mainly on a great many other basic principles of appeal aside from the price lure.

Really, if the dealer but realized it, the price argument of the mail-order house can be met in such a manner as to strip it of its glamour. Just how this may be accomplished is outlined in the second division of this section.

ANALYSIS OF MAIL-ORDER APPEAL

A careful analysis of mail-order methods discloses the fact that every up-to-date advertising and selling appeal is made use of.

The first move of the catalog house is to advertise extensively with the ultimate view of getting inquiries for its catalog. This advertising is prepared in a thorough manner, and it is small wonder that it does its work.

The next step in its bid for business is the sending of the large catalog. In the make-up of this catalog, there is apparent a definite working plan. The catalog is exhaustively indexed and divided up in sections. Prefacing each section are talks that would win business for the hardware dealer just as it does for his competitor. In other words, the mail-order house does by those

talks and its other methods exactly what the hardware man could do if he would but apply them to his own business.

These general talks in the catalog correspond to the store talk which any merchant can use. Their aim is to create confidence and to impress the buyer with the superiority of the goods he is asked to purchase. Some hardware men who have not studied the mail-order catalog might be greatly surprised to know that the catalog-house harps on quality much more than price.

Following these general talks are the actual descriptions themselves. And these complete and forceful descriptions sell goods more often than the price does. Every superior point is brought out, every detail of make-up touched upon, every use for each individual article suggested. The reader gets a complete mental picture—nothing is left to his imagination, and what cannot be told in the text is conveyed by the illustration. Thus we have the mail-order catalog made up in reality of many different, complete ads, any of which published separately would bring business. If price alone would do the trick, why these careful individual presentations, prefaced by general introductions?

COMPLETE LISTING ESSENTIAL

Another reason for the potency of the mail-order catalog is the variety of goods listed. In so far as hardware is concerned, the mail-order catalog does not list so many more articles, and in some cases not as many, than are found in the modern hardware store, but every article of hardware carried is listed, which is not true of the advertising of all hardware dealers.

People like variety for the suggestions it gives them, and no one better realizes it than the selling genius of the catalog house.

THOROUGHNESS OF MAIL-ORDER FOLLOW-UP

Further, no business house follows up a customer more thoroughly than the mail-order house. Let it not be supposed that the mail-order people believe that one sale makes a customer and the catalog does the rest. The catalog might grow dusty on the shelf if it were not constantly brought to attention through a carefully devised follow-up system. When it's time to buy implements, the mail-order house sends out a timely bulletin; when summer goods are in demand along comes a supplement of summer equipment taken from the catalog; the mail-order buyer is reminded from time to time by bulletins, supplements, circulars, announcements and form letters. In other words, the mail-order house neglects no opportunity to impress its importance on the minds of its customers. It works on the belief that "to have and to hold "are distinct and separate propositions. And it would not go to the expense and

effort such a stand entails were its prices so overwhelmingly lower than those of its competitors.

LOW PRICES NOT THE CHIEF APPEAL

From this outline of the mail-order methods, it can be clearly seen that the catalog-house does not rely implicitly upon low prices to make sales. Of course, it plays up price, but hardly to a greater extent than many retailers do. In fact, as will be shown presently, its prices when transportation is added are a great deal higher than is generally supposed. But by utilizing department-store methods of price listing, the impression to the contrary is given.

With the foregoing analysis of mail-order appeal in mind, the reader will more 'keenly appreciate the methods outlined in Chapter XXXI for beating the catalog-house at its own game.

CHAPTER XXXI

How to Meet Mail-Order Competition

HERE originated somewhere at some time that pearl of wisdom entitled, "Every knock is a boost." As would be said in baseball parlance, the "batting average" of this axiomatic statement is so high that it may be well accepted in its literal sense.

Some hardware men still believe the most effective way to fight mailorder competition is to use the most violent exhortations against the mailorder principle of selling. Such a method is positively futile. Instead of convincing the people that there is little economy in mail-order buying, the dealer simply weakens his case, for people begin to suspect there is method in his procedure and that he cannot compete with the catalog-house.

FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE

To meet mail-order competition, the dealer must make use of mail-order methods, and that is not so difficult a matter as it would at first seem.

In his anti-mail-order campaign the dealer should first open fire on mail-order prices. As we have stated, price is not the main appeal of the mail-order house, but every mail-order buyer imagines he is buying a little cheaper by mail than he could locally. And people will continue to believe this until the hardware dealer shows them the fallacy of such a belief. If you should examine carefully prices and terms in a mail-order catalog you would discover the following significant facts:

- (1) That the mail-order house features low-priced leaders as a lure, exactly after the fashion of the department store.
- (2) That the lowest figures in a mail-order catalogue are quoted on goods made in factories controlled by the mail-order house.
- (3) That these low-priced articles are general specialties and represent merely a fraction of the modern hardware stock.
- (4) That prices on staple goods when transportation is added are as high and sometimes higher than prices quoted by the average hardware store.
- (5) That low prices are featured at intervals throughout the mail-order catalog to give the impression of great saving, while in reality only a few of



such specially priced articles could be used by the mail-order buyer. But this general impression seems to blind the reader to the fact that the gross price of the bulk of mail-order goods is normal.

- (6) That only in the case of the more costly articles can examination be made before purchase and that this examination at the freight office must be at best hurried and superficial.
- (7) That money, time, trouble and delay are necessary to make good defective material, making it cheaper in the end for the mail-order buyer to have any needed repairing or changes made at home.
- (8) That low prices are often made possible through combination shipments. It is within the dealer's power to show the weakness of the mail-order method of pricing and to offer more advantages right at his own store. But unless he does it, the knowledge of how to do it will be of little value to him.

CUTTING PRICE ON "LEADERS"

The fact that the mail-order house features leaders gives it no advantage over the local dealer. The hardware man can do the same. Every so often in his newspaper ads or printed matter he should put a special price on one or more articles. The trade he would gain by so doing would offset the loss on individual sales.

A DEADLY PARALLEL

As to the fact outlined in paragraph (2) the dealer can point out by comparison that the slightly higher price on the goods he sells is offset by their better quality and reputation. He can clip a page from a mail-order catalog listing a mail-order factory-made vehicle or implement for instance, reproduce it in a circular, placing it and his own article and description side by side for comparison. In most cases the comparison would be in favor of the dealer, but if such a comparison is never made, how are people going to detect differences, especially farmers in outlying districts who often buy mail-order implements and vehicles without comparison.

Paragraph (3) can be turned against the enemy with telling force, as it will destroy the impression that all mail-order hardware articles are priced low. By inviting mail-order price comparison on hardware with his store catalog, the dealer will win over many confirmed mail-order buyers.

WHY TRANSPORTATION IS QUOTED SEPARATELY

Paragraph (4), if played up strongly, will show the mail-order buyer the folly of being attracted by the quoted prices in a mail-order catalog, which mean

nothing, as mail-order goods are rarely bought at quoted figures. It will show the mail-order buyer that he can pay more for an article of hardware at his local dealer's and still be buying cheaper, due to the elimination of transportation charges, than he would have to pay the catalog house. This is a vitally important point as many people fail to realize that in paying transportation charges they are paying so much for goods bought. Where a mail-order price does include transportation it is that much higher, and that is why mail-order prices and transportation are quoted separately. Examine any mail order catalog and see how often you find "postpaid" or "freight prepaid."

In sandwiching "bargain prices" in between regular prices as outlined in paragraph (5) the catalog house utilizes a valuable selling device. The hardware dealer can do the same thing in his catalog with as forceful an effect.

CONFIRMING A DESCRIPTION

Paragraph (6) outlines the great weakness of mail-order buying. Only certain goods may be seen before purchase and then the examination is usually made too quickly to be effective. Furthermore the mail-order buyer cannot try out the article and when he finds it doesn't exactly suit, return it or have it altered except at great expense, as he can in buying locally. And on the smaller goods he must go it blindly, relying on descriptions and illustrations which while excellently worded and shown are more or less overdrawn.

In the case of home trading, the buyer may be attracted by description, but he may have this description confirmed before he makes the actual purchase.

SAVING TIME AND ENERGY

In utilizing paragraph (7) the hardware man can conclusively illustrate the great advantage of home trading. He can show that his store stands back of every purchase and that in case of any needed alterations or repairs all that is necessary is a visit to the store, and not an interminable correspondence with a house a thousand miles away.

Every hardware dealer can feature combination purchases (paragraph 8) and a great many now make it a specialty. By selling certain articles on this basis, prices may be clipped to meet the mail-order combination offerings.

DUPLICATING THE MAIL-ORDER AD

The next mail-order method for consideration is the advertising which first attracts prospective mail-order customers. The hardware man may parallel the effect of this advertising in his newspaper work. Many dealers are now

featuring their store catalog in their ads. By this method the dealer can place his catalog where it will be working against the mail-order catalog.

The mail-order catalog method of presentation and description as described in Chapter XXX may be utilized by the hardware man in his store catalog. Chapter XXXI will furnish him with concrete suggestions in the preparation of his store catalog which is perhaps the most effective means of acquainting the public with the scope of his store.

CORRECTING A FALSE IMPRESSION

Further, the store catalog will duplicate the variety appeal of the mail-Often the chief reason for mail-order trading is because the mailorder catalog. order buyer presupposed that in the local store he could not find the variety of listing offered by the catalog house. This impression is due, no doubt, to the fact that a hardware store rarely has on display its complete stock. But the store catalog would correct this false impression

by the completeness of its listing.

PERSONAL SERVICE

In the matter of service, the hardware dealer is far better equipped than the mail-order house. Personality is lacking in the mail-order trading and subsequent advice and service after purchase is bound to be more or less stereotyped and in any event slow and involving trouble and expense.

RETAIL FOLLOW-UP MORE EFFECTIVE

The hardware dealer can follow up his customers fully if not more effectively than the mail-He can issue his store catalog twice order house. a year instead of the once-a-year mail-order catalog and between the dates of issuance he can fill in with his monthly store paper, circulars, folders and newspaper advertisements. In other words he can

Are You a **Danbury Booster** Or Blighter?

If you earn your living in Danbury
If you are doing business in Danbury you
should assist in Danbury's prosperous by
being consistent in your action and your talk and
your busing
You can blight Danbury by knocking and by
sending to Chicago or Buffalo or elsewhere for
your rupplies
Danbury's merchants carsy just as large
stock just as good assortment as you want and
at just as low prices as the mail order houses for
just jib same quality merchandise.

Danbury's Greatest Store

armanurem y o us control office in full of merchandise in its many departments Refrigerators, laws mowers, garden hose, oil and gasoline stones, harmocks and porch courbers, chiques, pant, wood harshes, auto supplies, builders' hardware ranges, tools, contractors supplies chandelers.

The Five and Ten Cent Department

contains nearly a million articles There's hardly a thing in hardware; farm supplies, garden seeds and tools, and kitchen utilities but what is to be

ew a. Jo

DANBURY HARDWARE CO., 349-351 MAIN STREET.

FIG. 75

keep himself before local buyers practically every day in the month.

THE HOME TRADING IDEA

A method of appeal that the hardware man can use with varying effect, dependent on local conditions is the home town boosting idea. to local pride, he can show that money spent in a locality ultimately improves

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that locality. Many strong ads can be written on this subject. Fig. 75 shows a strong newspaper ad appealing to local sentiment.

MAKE USE OF MAIL-ORDER METHODS

The purpose in giving this outline of mail-order methods and ways in which to utilize them is to impress upon the dealer that he must fight fire with fire. Each individual dealer will vary his methods to suit his particular requirements, but if the methods he uses parallel those of the mail-order house he is bound to more than hold his own against mail-order competition.

CHAPTER XXXII

Special Sales and Cut Prices

THE lure of the bargain is strong. As long as human nature remains as it is, people will respond to the special-sale ad. The hardware man who realizes this takes his stand on middle ground when it comes to cutting prices. He neither agrees with the dealer who is eternally cutting prices on everything nor with the dealer who doesn't believe in cut prices and never runs a special-sale ad. He simply recognizes the power of special sales and cut prices used rightfully.

Fortunate indeed is the hardware man who uses cut prices as a means to an end and not for the sake of competition. For when cut price is the basis of competition, the sales foundation is weak and trade shifts over night.

AVOIDING THE "WOLF" CRY

The successful hardware dealer is he who sells on a quality basis—quality of goods and quality of service. But this same dealer knows that occasional special sales and cut-price specials bring him new trade, please his regular customers and create a keener interest in his store. As before stated, he uses cut prices as a means to an end. The fact that such a dealer is doing business on a quality basis lends more force to his cut-price announcement, because people soon learn that a store cannot cut price indefinitely and maintain a high quality of goods and service. This is an absolute fact. Everyone flocks to the high-class store where a sale is on because they know the announcement is not a "wolf" cry—a bait to get business.

MAKING PEOPLE WATCH YOUR ADVERTISING

No merchant can afford to ignore the special sale. It is perhaps the most effective single means of acquainting people with the values you have to offer in all departments. One of the desirable results of the occasional sale is that it keeps people on the "qui vive"—your ads will be noted more carefully and this means increased sales at regular prices.

In fact, the special sale is sort of a notice to the public that your store is a live one.

The form of the special sale varies greatly. There is the big seasonal sale affecting all departments run but a few times during the year, the periodical sale, the special time-limit sale on certain goods, the day price specials listing but a few articles, and a host of other sales held for one reason or another.

STATE THE "REASON"

The keynote of any sale of any proportion is its name—the reason for its being.

People want to know why a sale is being inaugurated, and if they are not

little joe's Bargain Saturday No. 394 \$2.69

Fig. 76.

a sale is being inaugurated, and if they are not told, the sale ad loses a great deal of its force. Of course this would not apply to small weekly or day sales. The heading and opening talk should bring out the reason for the sale.

Another vital essential of the sale ad is thorough description. Many dealers think that a reduced price calls for a little description, but in this they are absolutely wrong. A sale article should be treated even at greater length than the regularly priced goods, for the average person is just a little doubtful about any cut-priced article and needs to be inspired with confidence by careful description.

The former selling price of a sale article should always be listed. A special price is always stronger when the regular price appears with it. Without the former price, the actual value of the article is left to the reader's imagination, which is not apt to be a satisfactory proceeding, as the reader generally gives himself the benefit of the doubt.

COMMENTS ON SALE ADS SHOWN

Fig. 76. A very attractive day-sale ad. Such an ad must produce immediate results, for the time is limited. Note that the items offer numerous suggestions.

Fig. 77. A well-arranged and written weekly bargain-sale ad. The round-cornered

panels give the ad such a symmetrical and inviting appearance that it is a pleasure

to read the items. The cuts are properly balanced, the copy gets in descriptions



Fig. 77.

in a chatty style which is very readable. The featuring of the free cook book is good.

Fig. 78. A time-limit sale ad featuring but one article. The copy is exhaustive in its treatment and is a strong argument in favor of the use of aluminum dinner pails. Note the reason given for marking the pail at a special price.

Fig. 79. A departmental-sale ad. The heading is very much out of the ordinary. The opening talk is so original and breezy that one fairly enjoys reading it. Note that the former selling price is quoted throughout the ad.

Fig. 8o. Here the sale is announced by



Fig. 78.

circular. A seasonal sale announcement very wide in scope. The cuts have been carefully chosen and are well balanced. In several panels, pointed selling talk lends additional force to the price arguments. The manner in which the text has been divided by panel rules makes for easy reading.

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	······	
The Tox of the R	eal Bardain Will Be }	
The Joy of the Real Bargain Will Be		
Yours at This Sale of Household }		
{ Needfuls at our Peachtree Store }		
<i>{</i>		
There be bargains and bargains. Some are bargains when you look at them on store counters, piled } up in deceptive disarray and finalst by "eatchy" price-eards.		
They are catchy. So is fly-paper. Then there are bargains that are bargains after you take 'on home and look at 'on in clear light and \(\)		
I will be a sent to be be because as from most the sent does not be sent the sent of the s		
Then you think kindly of the store that made this sert of bargain possible to you. This is the only kind of bargain we care to offer. We're not long on Special Sales. But when we		
Then you think kindly of the store that made this seri of bargain possible to you. This is the only kind of bargain we care to offer. We're not long on Special Sales. But when we do have see, you want to go to bed early the night before in order to got here in time for the Sale. Tomorrow, and for several days, we're going to have this kind of sale. There are things in this sale.		
from all over our fine big store and you can bargant fig. as soon as you read this advertisement, me	Se stanningly on them. He your plans to come tomerrow. The seemen, the F	
Tonorrow, and for several days, we're going to have this kind of sale. There are things in this sale of from all over our fine hig sters and you can harpants estimately on them. So, as noon as you read this advertisement, make your plans to come tomorrow. The second, the quicken; you know. For your convenience, we append a last of the Sale Things. Check off the Sons that		
From Cutlery Department	Regular Sole, 5	
Parmine Cale	Meat Juice Preses	
Regular Salt Price Price Price Price Salt Price Pric	Heat Juice Presses	
1-Day Silver Clock	Basseled Ledies 150 and 20 The Syllabub Churns, extre large 55 Me Aluminous Jeffy Molds 102 Me 105 The Ver Deusen Caler Page, round and square 125 196	
Glass Tobacco Jara Silver Topa	Table Mats	
Gibner Camdelabra, & highes 8.50	Perfection Bress Cuspiders	
9 6 Par Francisco Inna Colonial Mantel Clark 12.00	Partot Cages	
Candlesticks	13-quart Mining Buchets	
Toilet Bowls	Vos Drusse Gale Pans, reund and square 25c 10t 17 hb Most	
From Enamel and Tinware Department	Homin Benierr. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St	
Regular Salt Price Price	Wicher Knife and Fork Bashets	
Grey Enamel Jelly Cale Pans, shallow life and Ste life Blue and White Enamel Jelly Cale Pans,	Wrought Iron Fire Sets	
shallow See and Sie 18s.	Builders Hardware	
White and White 9-inch Fie Plates	Regular Sale Price Price	
	Cork Server, weed headle	
Wood Fiber Bowls and Pitcees	Cort Serion, would headle	
45 Bones Folidh	Burgler Door Alerms	
Tack Clare	Hetal Edge Westher Strips, 300 fort 200 2.00	
Wire Rug Bosters	Yele Cybrider Deer Leeks 7.59 2.76 Double Stiding Deer Leeks 225 1.85 Bingle Stiding Deer Leeks 1.78 1.80	
Lace Irons	Deable Shiding Door Locks	
loc and 15c Se	Dueble Siding Deer Locks 3.36 235	
}T/		
<pre>}King Hardware Company{</pre>		
Peachtree Store		
	as Store	

Fig. 79.

Fig. 81. Purely a cut-price ad. The store slogan suggests the perennial bargain. Attention is directed to the manner in which the store location is featured. Note that the regular price is quoted and instead of a sale price, it is "Peck's Price."

Fig. 82. A clearance-sale ad with some novel features. Note what is said about the chance drawing and the reason why such a drawing was not held.

THE STORE THAT MAKES THE PRICE

Frety hing for Every body ON ALL THE GOODS OF QUALITY

August Sales Special HOEKSTRA'S

HOEKSTRA'S

Gas Chandeleirs

and Gas Goods

The GAS FIXTURE Part of our Business has so met with the approval of the Buying Public that we have again added new, up-to-date Items to the Line, which

Makes it of Double Interest to those who Intend Buying.

Lane Handsome Durable Fixtures AT A LOW PRICE

Those who have bought here are well satisfied that they have saved fully 50 -We List But a Few Here-Per Cent. Oxidized Steel Single Light ____ 500 Solid Brass Single Light 800 Fancy Double Light Fixture___ \$1.50 An Extra Fine Two Lt. Fixture \$2.50 Three Light Fixture___ \$3.25 Block unverted Light Complete ... 690 Phoenix Inverted Lt. Complete_ \$1.00



No better than the Phoenix at any price. Upright or Inverted Mantels 10c, 15c All Mantels look

Try one ours and ke the Test for Light and Durability

Special for Saturday

Full Size

TUMBLERS Saturday only 11C

3.000

Special **Tablets** alues from 5c to 20 While They Last

2 for 5c

Bird Cages In Brass and Enameter. Bears...\$1.30 to\$3.15 Enameled 85c to 82.00 Cage Cups or Bath Dishes 5c fish globes 15c, 25c Fish Food 10c SAD IRON SPECIAL Sat-

day day Only Complete set of Mrs. Pett's Sad Irons Nicely Nickled, three irons, handle and \$1.00 value

Easy Running Washers

A Washer that a Child Can Run We Know What Our "ONE MINUTE" WAHSHER Will Do. and we are Willing To Place One In Your Own Home



You can give them any test you like, if satisfactory or not, there will be no charge whatever.

Give us your Order for the Trial To-day

Specials for Saturday Foot Bath Tub

Vently Painte Regular size 10c

Special Saturday only Regular 10c Bottle HOUSE.

AMMONIA ONLY 5C

WE REDEEM WOLVERINE TEA CO.
Premium Tickets For anything in the Store. They are the same as Cash. We take them as all or part of any Purchase.

GRANITEWARE SPECIALS

Canning Season



High Grade Fully Guaranteed

The Above for Saturday Only

Tea Kettlet
Coffee or Tea Pote with Granite Covers
39c to 50c
Deep Basins
Oblong Paus 30, 35, 39c
Roasters Good Size
Gem Pans 8 Size
Large Dippers
Quart Measures
2 Qt Paile Granite Covers 30c
Angel Food Pans
8 Qt Cor'd Kettles Granite Covers 60c
Dinner Buckets90c
Large Chamber Pails 85c
Fruit Jar Fillers 10c

Also a Special Line of **GRAY GRANITE**

IN THE HOSIERY SECTION

The tested and tried Line. Goods that have given perfect satisfaction. The tested and tried Line. Trying a pair means that this will be your Hosiery Store in the future. We strive to give same quality for less money, more quality for same money.

and strong 250



Shoe Regaining

This line has become a large part of our buel-ness by giving honest quality at a low price. Buying in quantities we are able to save you ney

Complete Repair Out At. ... 50c With Four Larts 690 Men : Solre 10, 250 Ladies Soin 10 12c 75e 10 12c



Polished Steel, full Traned Lines Perfection Circulation of Heat Single Burner \$1.95 Double Burger \$2.35



oriable Ovens for Gas; Gasolin or Oil Stoves in two sizes

Glass Door Oven\$3.00

TOOLS TOOLS At Prices That Will Enable You to Have a Complete Set

You Find Here the Different Qualities to meet the Different Purses, but all at the RIGHT PRICE We Give Here by a Small List

Guaranteed screw drivers..... 100 to 35c Snips. 25c to \$1.00 Snips, 256 to \$1.00
Sand Paper dot, 100
Hack Baws compans Saw
Compans Saw
Compans Saw
Compans Saw
Tole to 50c
Fine line of guranteed
Tole to 50c
Yanker aut drill \$1.25
Vanker.

See to \$1.50

Yankee screw driver
21,25
Pocket Levels 100
Pevel Squares 250
Draw knife like et 500



Back Saws 65c to \$1.25 † in bevel ed chisel 350 Coping Saws with extra blades 200 to \$1.00

\$11.25

Our Special Saw made of high grade steel full guaranteed, only, \$1 Trowels, 15c to \$1.15 (Brick or Plastering) Beach Screws ... 50c Plumb and Level



Fruit Jars and Canning Supplies

Mason Jars, Porcelain Tope Pinte 50c, Quarts 55c Two Quarts 750 New Glass Top Jars Pinte 80c

Quarta 90c Heavy Tin Can. Quarta 39c Jell Cups, Tin Tops Doz 20c Porcelain Tops Dos.... 20c

New Paper Wax Tops 10c Parafice Was Cake 10c Red S-oling Was Lh 100 Jar Rubbers Doz. 5 to 10c Granite Jar Fillers 10c Granite Ladela ... 10c



New Perfection Blue Dil Co's. Make.

Bar Far the Best Stove Made. Note Our Low Two Burner Siz-

Three Burner Sis-Full Cabinet Range Only.. \$14.00 Lamp Stoves 50c, \$1.00

It Tells Where to Save Dollars Don't Fail to Read Every Item On This Sheet.



With Nozzle Pic e Coupling Clamps.



Bicycle Supplies

A Quality Line at a Low

Bedgethorn Tires Pas M.75. Each \$2.50 M & W Inner Tubes \$1.20

Sugranteed laner Tube Never Leak Tube .. 220 arbide Cas22c Tire Tape 2 Rolls 5C amlese Foot Pumps 25c Prame Pumpa50c 3 in 1 Oil 25c Size..19c Papt Guards Pair5c Graphite Stick 5c Padlorks 10, 19, 25c

Biercle Spokes 3 for 50or 18C deten



Heary Muslin Shade Water Color 250 Fine Muslin Shade. Oil Colored None Fading Only 39c. 50c Value Extra Wide Shades

.90c to \$1.35 5 Ft. Natural Wood Drap ery Poles 10c Silver Ball End Curtain Rode...... 10c Solid Brase Sush Red FC

Vacum Cleaners 2 Styles. For Sale or Rent Priced Very Reasonable.

Household

Necessaties Cabineta 25, 50c Folding Ironing Board \$1.00 to \$2.25-Clothes Bars 85c Clothes Pins 4 Dozen 5c Wash Boards 25, 40c

Clothes Lines 10, 15, 25c.

vanized Tube 63c to 83c

Dusters 10c Wool Dusters.....10c Towel Rollers.....10c Mop Wringers ...51.50 Ball Bearing Bench Wrin-err Guaranteed 3 years only \$6.00

Toy Wagons, Doll Go-Carts

Doll Go-Carts
That are Built for use as well as pleasure
Full Felding Doll Co-Carts
Nicely Finished . \$51.00
Othern With Rubber Tires and
Hood From \$31.25 to
\$3.25
Red Go-Carts 25 to 5OC
Seed, Wagoes With Heavy
to \$1.20
Wheels 97C
to \$1.50
Valentiets Steal and Rubbirs

to \$1.50 Wheels 97C Velopides Steel and Robbin Thres \$1.50 to \$2.50 Coaster Wagons Built Heavy and Strong Large Size SWheel Barrows 25 to 50 C Rolling Hoop With Handle 25C



Specials in

Fishing Tackle We only list a few here but uch prices as we have on his line will surprise you

Als 5-Hook Wood Minnows in all Colors Special 39C 60 Ft. Braided Line 15c Value, Special 10C 20x4 Minnow Net \$1.25 Tackle Boxes 63c to

75 Ft Braided Lines Line 15C 2 for 25C Double Wessless Hooks 2



Special Good for Special Uses
High Grade House Paints
Gal *\$1.35, 1-2 Gal.
70C. Qts 40c
Floor Paints Qt......50c
Sapolia Varnisha, Statmand

Sapolia Varnishas, Staims and Enamels in case 25, 40,

Best Floor Varsish, Gal 82.50,1-2 Gal 81.35 Best Interior Varnish Gal 82.00, 1-2 Gal. 81.10

IN BUSINESS FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS WHICH MEANS

HONEST GOODS.

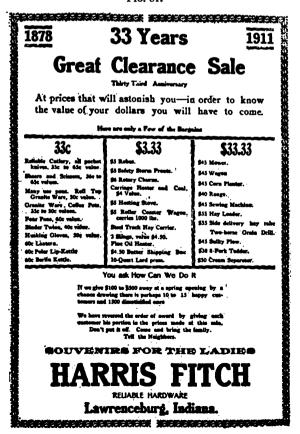
HOEKSTRA'S **Everything for Everybody**

HONEST DEALING, HONEST PRICES, HONEST ADVERTISING





Fig. 81.



We need room for our fall goods and we are offering exceptional low prices during this sale

Be Sure to Step in a Minute and See the Offerings. Not Half Are Mentioned Here - See What You Can Get Here Before You Spend a Cent Elsewhere.

Sale Begins Thursday AT 9 A. M.

Extra Cierks in Attendance to

NOTICE!

9

9

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We Wish That the Peo. ple Would Carry All Small Bundles So As to Allow The Larger Bundles to be Delivered Quicker.

EXTENSION WINDOW



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報の

100

四の間の間の間の

earload of Window Screens

15c to 40c each

BROWN RELIANCE OIL STOVES



2-BURNER PURITAN 1.49

2-BURNER HOT PLATES



GAS TUBE, foot 40

Florence Ovens

1.98 2.49



GOODS AT

LOWEST

PRICES

Water Coolers \$1.19 \$5.49

\$2.98 to \$5.69



TENTS, were 2.50, now 1.98 Croquet Sets ... 89c. to \$5.19 Garden Trowels 8c. each Hose Reels 49c. up Watering Cans 12c. up Screen Doors ... 79c. to \$1.69 Gendron Bicycles. value \$35. Special _____\$22.50

Ice Cream Freezers—White Mountain, Alaska, Arctic and North Pole

UNION OIL STOVES

59c

98c

1.59

75c

1.59 2.39

FLORENCE

LAWN MOWERS CADET MOWERS

2-1NCH-leg. Price \$1.00-Now 2.50 14-19 CH-Hrs. Price \$3.25-Now 2.85 HE POR \$3.50_NOW 2.75

FOLDING BEDS TO CLOSE OUT AT CUT PRICES

GARDEN HOSE

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES ROCK BOTTON PRICES DUN-

Pocket Flash Lights and Batteries

Telegraph Instruments. 75c Invd. Lights, complete 49c

Electric Fans

. 9-inch \$9	.00
12-inch\$13	.50
16-inch\$16	.00
Ceiling 4-blade\$29	.00
LOWEST PRICKS IN THE	CITY

HARDWARE

8

图 ● 图 ● 图 ● 图

132 HARDWARE ADVERTISING FOR THE RETAILER

Fig. 83. A midsummer-sale ad. Note the reason advanced for the sale. The articles listed are seasonable goods and make a wide range of appeal.



Fig. 84.

The price reductions are noticeably generous. The company derived excellent results from the ad.

Fig. 84. An ad featuring a sale inaugurated to meet a special condition. The ad was very successful. Sales were \$700.

CHAPTER XXXIII

Price Quotation

PRICE quoting has much to do with the effectiveness of advertising in general and retail advertising in particular. The quoting of price is the logical conclusion of the ad. An ad may convince a person of the desirability of possessing a certain article, yet when the price is lacking, the sale-clinching power of the ad is lost. The uncertainty of price causes the reader to lose his interest.

TWO EXTREMES TO AVOID

It is always something of an effort to answer an ad either by letter or in person and the possibility of a price prohibitive to the reader's particular pocketbook is the reason for the failure of some finely written ads to make good. It is a case of the reader not desiring his labor for his pains. Even the strong appeal of the ad often reacts on the reader's mind, for it suggests that something so desirable must be correspondingly high in price.

Paradoxical as it may at first seem, the reverse of the foregoing is also true. Many a person has been thoroughly convinced by an ad, only to be scared off by the mention of a round figure. But these are the extremes and a little judgment is all that is necessary to avoid them.

INDEFINITE PRICE QUOTATION

For instance, if you are advertising a rather high-priced article, but one of corresponding value, though on the plan of a luxury, it is best to avoid mention of price literally. Some phrases like, "Priced very reasonably," "The price will be a pleasant surprise," will allay any misgivings the reader might have and when he once in the store the value of the article can be so demonstrated that price will make but little difference.

WHERE PRICE SHOULD BE MENTIONED

Price should always be mentioned on articles which are more or less necessities to daily life and on new goods designed to economize and improve upon the methods they supplant. Also in advertising standard goods of high quality it is well to mention price, for often the desirability of using better goods offsets a small difference in price.

Generally speaking, price should be mentioned in definite or indefinite form in every retail ad.

CHAPTER XXXIV

Furniture and Stove Publicity

INDIVIDUAL PIECES OF FURNITURE, COMPLETE HOME FURNISHING, HEATING STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES, GAS STOVES, HEATING PLANTS, ETC.

People do not buy these articles in a haphazard manner—the outlay involved is usually high enough to insure study and care in selection.

EXPLANATORY COPY NEEDED

It will be noticed that most of the furniture and stove ads shown in this section are examples of strong "reason why" copy. Such copy is absolutely essential, for it is the advertising alone, practically, which decides where the prospect will call, and once in the store it becomes the duty of the clerk to back-up the advertising.

FEATURING A COMPLETE LINE

Furniture may be advertised as an entire line or singly. The advantage in advertising complete furniture equipment is twofold: it gives the public a bigger impression of the store and is more economical of space. Of course where the hardware man is not spending much on featuring furniture the method of devoting a smaller ad to one or two pieces is commendable.

FEATURE STOVES SINGLY

In the case of stove advertising it is, as a rule, better policy to feature but one kind of stove. The smaller gas and wood stoves may be combined in one ad, but generally it requires a fair-size space to thoroughly exploit a heating stove or range or heating plant.

The essential point in stove publicity is thoroughness of explanation and description. Competition is sharp and people rely upon ads almost solely to give them the suggestions that will fit their individual requirements.

In our comments on the ads reproduced in this section we have endeavored to point out clearly the strongest selling thoughts as well as show weaker portions which detract from the selling force of the ad.

Fig. 85. This firm advertised a heavy increase in its business. This ad shows how this gain is made to feature a certain line of ranges carried. The statement as to number of ranges in use locally is impressive. Yet with two



such good points, the firm has been careful to describe the range thoroughly. The climax of the argument is found in the third paragraph, after which appears an invitation to the store concluding the ad. The typographical display here is strong and worthy of some study.







Fig. 87.

Fig. 86. The illustration here utilizes the element of human interest. Note the manner in which the features of the heater are set down—in short statements. A good ad for the quick reader.

Fig. 87. The first portion of this ad could have been better worded. The

copy rather decries the purchase of a gas range on the strength of a name, yet in the same breath it advises the purchase of a Clark Jewel practically on the name alone.



Fig. 88.

Fig. 88. A combination of good display and good copy. It would have been well to have brought out a selling idea in the heading as, "Heaters with Perfect Draft Control." This is an example of description and argument so blended as to make interesting copy.



FIG. 89.



F1G. 90.

Fig. 89. Design, quality, construction are all forcibly brought out in this ad, and in chairs of the sort featured those points should be especially emphasized, for a great many people have an idea that they are more ornamental than useful.

Fig. 90. This is a very complete ad. It is well displayed, easily read, and the copy is selling talk through and through. From the cut and the description, the reader forms a very good idea of the machine.



FIG. QI.

Fig. 91. The main display of this ad brings out the two most important points of a range. At each side of this display are shown the two popular styles. So that at the beginning of the ad, everything possible has been done to hold



-unless the furniture fits" This is true, even to the details of house decoration, and in connection with this we want to call your attention to our line of enamel iron, and bran beds. We believe that from our line you can select a bed that will harmonize and carry out your scheme of bedroom decoration. We have the Rhia la, White Prices Creen Ranging From \$3.50 ₩ \$25.00 The enamel on these beds is baked to the right temperature to insure a long and lasting wear. Sanitaryneat-durable. Come and look over our line. Also ask us to show you our library tables, dressers and rugs.

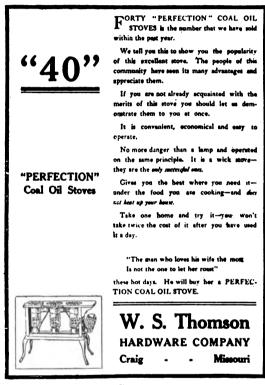
"Your house is not a home

FIG. 93.

the interest of the reader, and induce him to read further on. The text tells just what the stove will do. Prestige is brought into good account in the first para-

graph. Once this copy has cemented the reader's interest, he turns easily to either side of the ad for description and details.

Fig. 92. Approaching the stove proposition from a new angle. The personal heading swings the reader into the text without effort. The copy partakes of the nature of a lesson, and is so free from cut-and-dried claims that the reader is absorbing the points before he realizes it. The selling points are sugar-coated, so to speak, and the reader does not receive the impression that he is reading mere claims.



JUST ARRIVED nice well assorted line of Rocking Chairs made by the Famous Logerman Chair Factory, which is proof of quality. You will find in this collection the dainty Ladies' Sewing Rocker of superior construction and quartered OAK; the medium sizes of Rockers in new design and special finish and the heavy Square Built Chair that is so much in demand put together with bolts, with wood seat and shaped backs, also Genuine Leather seats with best under spring construction. Prices from \$1.25 . \$8.00 Will you come in and look at these chairs? We will appreciate a call Remember, Quality is the Motto KEEN J. M. NAYLOR KEEN

Fig. 94.

FIG. 95.

Fig. 93. Two logical appeals are apparent in this ad—the suggestion of fitness in design and the superiority of the beds from a constructional standpoint. The illustration is good.

Fig. 94. The display of the figure "40" here arouses curiosity, yet the subject of the ad is perfectly clear. The featuring of the number of stoves sold is a good idea—it makes a strong impression on the buying public. The couplet at close of copy is a good ending. The cut is very plain, but shows the stove to good advantage.

Fig. 95. This heading, in combination with the two cuts, is compelling. Another forceful method of writing the copy for this ad would have been to start with a short opening talk, followed by full descriptions of the two chairs illustrated.

Fig. 96. A good example of an itemized specialty ad. Included in the items is a preparation for brightening up furniture. This item should have been treated at greater length or made the subject of a separate ad, for during housecleaning time furniture comes in for a general overhauling, and anything that will assist in this work is in demand by the house-keeper.

Springtime Specialties

NOMORDUST, a sweeping powder and cleaner 10 and 25c pkg.

CLIMAX CLEANER, the only wallpaper cleaner. 16c pkg.

CHI-NAMEL, for brightening up your woodwork, floors and furniture, all colors.......... 20c, 30c 50c and 50g gans.

VACUUM CLEANER FOR RENT LAWN ROLLER FOR RENT

BALLINTINE'S

The Store That Dees Things.

Warsaw, N. Y.

Fig. 96.

Hot Air---When You Want It!!

It's a hard thing to regulate but we have learned by 15 years in the Heating and Furnace business how to install a furnace and get the heat out of every pound of coal that goes into the furnace. We don't shoot it up the chimney but into your rooms.

—Pure, Healthy Warm Air—

The highest priced or best Furnace made that is installed wrong or half way right is no better than half a furnace. ¶ Every detail in a hot air heating plant must be taken into consideration and worked out. The exact amount of cold air must go into the furnace or the warm air won't come out. We know how to do these things and would be glad to show you some of the many furnace jobs we have installed in and around Decatur. You can then better judge for yourself as to our ability to install a furnace.

We still have 7 Decatur Furnaces bought

We still have 7 Decatur Furnaces bought last year when we could buy them at a big saving. Let us figure on your job now. While these few furnaces last we can save you money, and you will get the benefit of our good buying.

The Schafer Hardware Company

Fig. 97. Every dealer who is desirous of boosting the heating end of business will do well to carefully read this ad. This is not an exposition of some particular furnace, but a forceful talk on the firm's ability to properly install a furnace to secure the maximum heat at the minimum expense. A few words on Decatur furnaces, however, would have made the ad complete.

Fig. 98. This ad takes into consideration but one class of people and centralizes on its appeal. The young married couples represent a sales potentiality that no merchant can afford to overlook or, what amounts to the same



Fig. 98.

thing, address impersonally. This ad is sort of a "heart-to-heart" talk with newly married couples, and reflects their thoughts and aspirations in the matter of home-making. Such intimate suggestion cannot be readily ignored.

CHAPTER XXXV

Hardware Specialty Advertising

WASHING MACHINES, VACUUM CLEANERS, FIRELESS COOKERS, PERCOLATORS, CHAF-ING DISHES, ALUMINUM AND ENAMEL WARE, KITCHEN CABINETS, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES, ELECTRICAL GOODS, ETC.

OR sake of guidance in treatment, hardware specialties may be roughly divided into two classes—those specialties which have been before the public for some time and those which are comparatively new adjuncts.

Obviously the latter must be more thoroughly presented than the former, although any hardware specialty must receive detailed presentation. As an example of the necessity of thorough treatment even on specialties which have been on the market for years, take the kitchen cabinet. The number of homes equipped with this labor-saving device represent but a fraction of the homes that really need cabinets.

During the past few years the hardware dealer has added a sufficient number of specialties to his stock as to revolutionize the science of housekeeping. Witness the fireless cooker, the vacuum cleaner, electrical kitchen and laundry appliances, etc.

The store demonstration (see Chapter XXIII) has aided materially in placing these appliances before the housekeeper, but the newspaper advertising, which must of necessity precede all other advertising, has been far from being as informing and enthusiastic as is demanded to arouse keen interest in new specialties.

FIGHTING PREJUDICE

In advertising sepcialties designed to lighten and improve housework the dealer must realize he is fighting intrenched prejudice to a very considerable extent. Fixed habits in housekeeping are difficult to overcome and weak hum-drum newspaper work will fail to change their course.

The ads selected for reproduction in this chapter represent the progressive methods of featuring specialities that are now being used by many wide-awake dealers throughout the crountry. The comments will be of particular value inasmuch as they serve as an index to each individual manner of presentation.

Inasmuch as no newspaper ad or circular featuring a specialty can hope to make an actual sale on its merits alone, as is possible with other goods. the ad should always include a strong bid to induce a visit to the score. In the case of automobile accessories, the appeal should be convenience of location and complete stock.

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Fig. 99. This ad says not a word about the economy of the ash-sifter. Hundreds of homes could effect a great saving with this article—the field for it has hardly been scratched. It should be an easy matter to present strongly so convenient a means of economy.

Fig. 100. Cashing in on the extension of lines of the power company. This extension serves to focus the public eye on electricity and it is just the opportunity for good advertising to do excellent work.



FIG. 99.

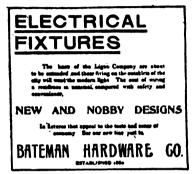


FIG. 100.

Fig. 101. The selling of motor cars is both a pleasant and lucrative proposition and should be carefully considered by merchants in a position to accept an agency. This ad is right up to the minute, having taken advantage of the car's victory in a road race. The merchant evidently is closely following the manufacturer's advertising and sales literature and making the most of them.



Fig. 101.



Fig. 102. The heading in combination with the well-drawn cut forms an instant attraction for the housewife. The text should not have branched off on fireless cookers. It is poor policy to try to sell two articles in the same breath.

Fig. 103. This ad takes advantage of the extra kitchen work incident to Thanksgiving by featuring a kitchen cabinet. The headline is forcefully worded. The cuts tell a whole story by themselves. An examination of them

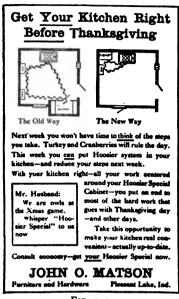


FIG. 103.



FIG. 104.

could hardly fail to convince the housewife of the step-saving afforded by a Hoosier cabinet. The copy strikes straight into the argument and every word tells. Note how the underlining gives extra force to the words.

Fig. 104. This ad springs right at the reader from the start. Such copy



FIG. 105.



FIG. 106.

is needed to stimulate interest in washing machines. Too much washing machine copy takes things for granted.

Fig. 105. A very plain presentation of the advantages of the fireless cooker. The heading makes a strong appeal with its economy thought. The suggestions

for spending the time saved by the cooker made the wording interesting and forceful. Note neat arrangement of border and cut.

Fig. 106. In this ad, the display has been artistically treated, which is important in the case of articles that are dainty and semi-luxurious. The copy emphasizes the practical side of the dish. The air of refinement, peculiar to the chafing-dish, might also have been touched upon.



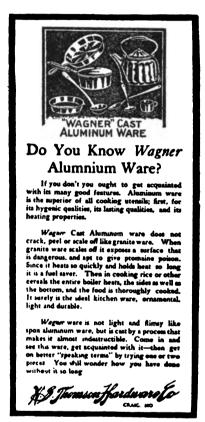


FIG. 108.

Fig. 107. Here the electric iron is presented in detail and will impress the user of an electric iron which proved faulty that here is an iron that corrects the deficiencies of the poorly constructed ones. The text on the roaster is more creative in treatment and, of course, the subject makes a closer appeal to the average person. The illustrations are clear and well-placed.

Fig. 108. This layout shows what may be accomplished by a careful study of display elements. The clean, open arrangement fairly invites perusal. Note that the second paragraph is competitive talk on granite-ware and that the third paragraph is competitive talk about aluminum ware. The differences in aluminum ware are clearly pointed out.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Examples of Summer Goods Advertising

LAWN MOWERS, GARDEN TOOLS, SEEDS AND HOSE, REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, HAMMOCKS AND SWINGS, ELECTRIC FANS, SCREENS, PORCH SHADES, VACUUM BOTTLES, WATER COOLERS, BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

THE hardware store is really the best-equipped retail establishment for supplying articles of summer comfort. Yet a comparatively small number of hardware dealers take advantage of this opportunity for making a strong summer appeal in their advertising. The reason for this is difficult to explain and doubly so when one thinks of the aggressiveness of other retail stores during the heated term. The haberdasher talks about fittings that cool; the clothier advertises warm-weather suits; the drug store features cooling drinks; the hatter advises straw hats, and so on down the line. But the hardware man can talk more convincingly than them all, and he is overlooking a magnificent opportunity when he fails to do so.

The keynote of the ad on summer goods should, in nine cases out of ten, be comfort. People seem to know enough to keep themselves warm in winter, but they are astonishingly backward in helping themselves to keep cool in warm weather. Hence, it becomes the task of the hardware man to educate the public to the desirability of possessing articles that add to material comfort during summer. Some of the ads reproduced in this section show how well certain progressive dealers are angling for summer trade. It will be noted that these ads play up the summer comfort idea strongly.

CREATING A NEW SUMMER TRADE

Instead of cutting down his newspaper space in summer, the dealer really has reason to keep it normal, for, beginning with refrigerators and garden tools, there is a constant demand for summer hardware goods throughout the summer. Where the hardware dealer is not aggressive in pushing his summer goods, trade generally switches to the department store or mail-order house. Moreover, as before suggested, the dealer can create a new summer trade of his own.

Summer goods may be presented in large groups, small groups or singly. Thus a large ad could feature garden tools, seeds, hose, hammocks, swings, and refrigerators. A smaller ad could feature screens of all kinds, tying itself

up to the anti-fly crusade. While a still smaller ad could list such single articles as electric fans, lawn mowers, freezers, etc. Where the summer article involves a fairly large expenditure such as a lawn mower, refrigerator or lawn swing it is best to present it singly that it may be fully treated. This forms an excellent



working rule in making up summer-goods ads. The smaller and less expensive articles may be grouped and yet presented effectively.





FIG. 112.

Fig. 109. Note how the layout of this ad is made very effective by the simple expedient of breaking the border and indenting it. The neat paragraph set-up also helps the general display effect. The refrigerator is presented in a clear, concise manner. The firm signature appears to good advantage.

Fig. 110. The lawn mower placed at the top of this ad gives a striking effect to the display. The generous use of white space where it should be used will effectively separate the ad from all other ads on the page. The heading here swings into the text easily and the reader is carried to a most informing bit of description. A first-rate mower ad.

Fig. 111. For pleasure and for business use, the vacuum bottle is becoming indispensable. People are learning the comfort to be derived from this invention. This ad is good as far as it goes, but it fails to tell just why anyone should own a bottle.

Fig. 112. Our estimable neighbor has often leaned over our fence in ex-



FIG. 113.

actly this same manner and expounded to us the pros and cons of various agricultural tools. Here the Coldwell man is doing the same thing for the benefit of the reader. This ready-made ad has caught the element of human interest and utilized it to good advantage. It would have been well to have written the copy in the first person.

Fig. 113. The opening lines of this ad arouse interest and the mention of free delivery is good. At first glance, the arrangement of the ad seems somewhat crowded. This is due to the use of many illustrations and display lines close together. The separation of each panel by rules, however, helps the ad in

readability. The illustrations are very clear and tell a story by themselves. The ad would be stronger if there were more copy to better present the articles shown.

Fig. 114. Few single-column ads can boast of a more effective illustration than this one. In small space, a very broad effect has been secured and the hand-lettered heading harmonizes perfectly with the plan of the cut.





FIG. 115

Fig. 115. In a space less than two inches square, this illustration tells a complete story of summer comfort. The text of this ad ties up well with the cut as it plays up the couch hammock. An attractive and easily read ad.

Fig. 116. The display and illustrative features of this ad are most com-



FIG. 116.



Fig. 117.

mendable, though the outside border might have been a trifle lighter. The text advances a most forceful argument for carefully screening the home.

Fig. 117. This ad no doubt stirred up considerable business, as there are always persons who put in some of their screens without first having them thoroughly overhauled, and then, too, screens are easily damaged, so that there should be plenty of repair work.

CHAPTER XXXVII

Builder's Hardware Publicity

ARDWARE merchants, generally speaking, of course, do not seem to give this end of their business sufficient attention in so far as newspaper advertising is concerned. This seems particularly surprising, as builder's hardware is a subject which has many ramifications and looms large in possibilities.

If this department is given its rightful share of newspaper publicity the effect in volume of business will soon be forcefully demonstrated. The main points to be emphasized in the advertising of builder's hardware are reputation of the maker, durability, artistic designs and variety.

THE REAL ESTATE APPEAL

As important as these descriptive features, is what might be termed the real estate appeal. Up-to-date hardware fittings on a building increase its selling value. A great many persons who might not be influenced by quality talk alone in a builder's hardware ad would be convinced by the real estate appeal.

All these points may be brought out in many different ways. The reproduced newspaper ads which follow show this subject is treated by different merchants and in the comments on each ad will be found many pertinent suggestions for featuring the builder's-hardware department.

VALUE OF THE SAMPLE ROOM

Where the dealer maintains a special room devoted to the display of builder's hardware, he possesses a very strong argument for a series of newspaper ads. This fact brought out in the ad will attract many to look over the display, for it is obvious that a selection is made much easier where every thing is conveniently displayed.

The hardware man should secure photographs and data on all important buildings he has fitted with builder's hardware, for this material can be made he basis of forceful announcements.

Fig. 118. An excellent example of creative publicity. The Corbin door check is presented in a live and interesting manner. Copy and illustrations are tied up to create a desire for the check. Such advertising is bound to sell more door checks than the kind that merely shows a cut of the device with some indifferent wording.

Fig. 119. This ad is based on price argument. Price, of course, is an important consideration in any purchase, but a man's home or his building is some-



FIG. 118.



FIG. 119.

thing very near his heart and he is not inclined to skimp in so vital a matter as the hardware. Even in the case of buildings erected merely to sell, the builder, if he intends to cheapen, will not be apt to choose those portions open to close inspection, to effect his saving. Price in builder's hardware ads should be a secondary selling feature.

Fig. 120. This ad is representative of a style of treatment that should be given certain articles of builder's hardware. The lock here is fully explained



FIG. 120.



FIG. 121.

to the reader. The heading is so worded as to catch and hold the eye. The cut reinforces the copy by showing the construction of the lock.

Fig. 121. Here the hardware design is well depicted. The talk is right to the point and is addressed to three distinct classes of purchasers. The argument, however, is so worded as to appeal to each of the classes. The text mentions the line carried, which is good policy.

Fig. 122. In the heading display, the word "hardware" should have been added to the name Corbin. The text is a forceful summing up of the superiority of the Corbin product. The featuring of the trade-mark enables the dealer to tie up to the national publicity of the manufacturer. Moreover, it gives his ad. a distinction that sets it apart from other builders' hardware ads.



FIG. 122.



FIG. 123.

Fig. 123. A good talk on builders' hardware. Of course, it is general in its treatment of the subject, but it brings out a number of broad thoughts that would be more difficult to emphasize in a specific ad. Note the uniform display of this ad.—equal margins and same style of display type in heading and firm name.



Fig. 124. An example of real estate appeal in a builder's hardware ad. This form of appeal is particularly strong to the builder, building to sell or for his own use. The secondary appeal of security is a strong one and the two combined make this a very forceful announcement.

Fig. 125. The artistic design shown and the clean-cut manufacturer's signature carry out the idea of art and dignity of design. Two important points are brought out in the copy: first, that the hardware meets every requirement encountered in building design, and, secondly, that the cost is no more than the cheaper kinds.





FIG. 126.



FIG. 127.

Fig. 126. This ad contains some good talk on builder's hardware and should influence care and thought in the selection of this important finishing touch to a home. An important point to mention in every builder's hardware ad is the range of designs. Here this fact is brought out in relation to arthitecture. The cut showing four designs fits in with the copy very nicely.

Fig. 127. In this ad the retail dealer calls attention to the manufacturer's publicity. This cooperation on the part of the dealer is bound to be productive of good results, for it serves to connect the general advertising with the retail store.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

Sporting Goods Advertising

OUTDOOR SPORTS, INDOOR SPORTS, CAMP EQUIPMENT, TOGGERY, GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

HERE are few other subjects capable of being so strongly presented to the public as sporting goods.

THE RED-BLOODED AD

The appeal of pleasure and diversion and of health constitute a trio of powerful selling factors on which to base newspaper publicity. And the advertising, by all means, should be built around these very points. Too many sporting-goods ads are wholly descriptive. Such ads can never make the wide appeal of the red-blooded sporting-goods ad.

You cannot create much interest in an article of sporting goods unless there has been instilled beforehand a desire to enjoy the sport in which the articles are used.

AROUSING DESIRE

Everyone has read sporting-goods ads which have at once created a longing to engage in the sport depicted—it is this desire that sells the goods. A model sporting-goods ad first arouses desire by attractive illustration and suggestive wording and then clinches the advantage gained by thorough description. An ad of this sort appeals both to the seasoned sportsman and to the novice, whereas the merely descriptive ad has a much more limited scope, interesting, broadly speaking, those who are familiar with the uses of the article.

The comments on the sporting-goods ads reproduced in this section enlarge upon the desire-creating idea.

Newspaper advertising along the lines suggested should quickly revive a languishing sporting goods department.

Fig. 128. No true fisherman will read the heading of this ad sandwiched between two good-sized fish without a momentary thrill. Using this opening as bait, the writer lands his fish by featuring the completeness of the store's



FIG. (28.

line as well as a few sample values. The suggestion in the last paragraph is unique. The writer evidently realizes the value of a little service offered in connection with a sale.

Fig. 129. The pertinent heading of this ad reminds the reader that there are still some very fine birds to be had for the effort and the opening paragraph pictures the pleasures of the sport.





FIG. 129.

FIG. 130.

Fig. 130. The illustration here is in keeping with the subject-matter. In place of description, the firm makes use of a well-known trade name. Some little talk on quality would improve this ad.

Fig. 131. An ad which makes a direct appeal to the student. Price constitutes the main argument and to this class of buyers it is a well-taken line of appeal. The goods listed are described rather superficially.

Fig. 132. The hardware dealer in Florida knows none of the rigors of winter and finds a ready sale for the boat of the Indian the year 'round. Here, very





FIG. 132.

effective use has been made of the ready-made ad on Old Town Canoes, inasmuch as it sets off and is set off by the large circular trade-mark of the firm. Note the completeness of the listing of sporting goods.



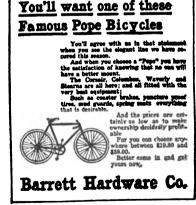


FIG. 133.

FIG. 134.

Fig. 133. The heading and first paragraph of this ad are excellent—the reader does not have to wonder how much more is needed to take a picture and he has no doubt as to the qualifications necessary to picture-taking. A good model for a camera ad.

Fig. 134. Note the directness of the heading and how the separate words

are given emphasis by the underlining. The superiority of the wheel is inferred rather than driven in by force of argument. This is a most effective layout.

Fig. 135. In the first paragraph of this copy, two distinct reasons are given for buying a motor cycle. In the second paragraph, prestige is made use of very effectively. Logical all the way through.

Fig. 136. The cut arrangement here is very attractive. The featuring of the game-law card is good and no doubt brought a goodly number of seasoned sportsmen as well as novices to the store.



Fig. 137. The attractive cuts are a feature here. The display headings stand out well and the copy makes the important points. Prices are complete, which is most essential in a sporting-goods ad.

Fig. 138. Note the real attractiveness of the illustration, showing the article in actual use and in a natural setting. Thinking the cut sufficiently suggestive, the writer plunges into the heart of the matter and shows why the Sterling is a distinctive rifle.

Fig. 139. The newspaper readers saw this ad. when skating time was in full swing so that its selling strength was doubled. Nothing induces us to buy so quickly as the thought of some enjoyment we are missing through not possessing the means of participating in that enjoyment. Those who read the first section of this ad. knew that the next move was up to them.

Fig. 140. A more picturesque and at the same time practical illustration would be hard to locate. Such an illustration serves a double purpose. not only attracts the eye of the sportsman but also serves to arouse interest in hunting on the part of the novice. The cut suggests the delights of the sport and by doing this attracts those who might never evince any interest if simply hunting paraphernalia were pictured.



FIG. 139.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS

Price \$10.00

11 St-Larwence Blvd

and see them at our store.

(English Edition) containing the Hunting

Tarivière





have taken the agency for They are mighty attractive guns and have several distinctive features. In the several distinctive features. In the first place, they look like real rifles, Then they are larger and more substan-tial than most air rifles; they have un-usual force, are easily operated and don't get out of order. We think taey're the best ever. There are three pat-terns. terns

MODEL D. SHOLE SECT. lever actic walnut stock, dail finish; length 314 F-800 SHOT, magazine iner, ectages barrel; length

The John E. Bassett Q. Co. To OLD. HARD.-WARE STORE 754-758 Chapel @ 814 State Streets

FIG. 138.



Good Luck

on your fishing trip depends largely on

Good Tackle We can supply you with the

Best Tacklé

made at right prices Our salesmen are sportsmen themselves and will gladly show you our goods Call and see Chicago's up-to-date afore for sportsmen

National Sportsman Store

26 W. Washington St. Ammunition Camp Quilits, Casser Bicycle Tennis Athletic and Base

FIG. 141.

Fig. 141. Here is a natural-looking cut which suggests the day's sport, The copy is hot-weather syle—short and snappy—requiring no effort in reading. Notice the point made in regard to the salesmen.

Fig. 142. The wavy lines around this burglar signify fear. The heading tells

FIG. 142.

the story at a glance and the text makes us think we ought to have a Savage under our pillow ready for any nocturnal visit not down on our book of calls.

Fig. 143. The scheme of display, illustration and type arrangement here is excellent. Opposite each panel is the illustration depicting the sport described and a well-worded heading is the key to the whole ad. Prices should have been quoted throughout.



FIG. 143.

CHAPTER XXXIX

Tool, Cutlery, and Agricultural Implement Advertising

SAFETY RAZORS, POCKET CUTLERY, TABLE CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, HOUSE-HOLD TOOLS AND TOOL CABINETS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, SEPARATORS, SPRAYERS, VEHICLES, ETC.

THE cutlery and toilet-article department of the hardware store is an important one, including as it does articles of constant and general use.

To intelligently plan the advertising for this department it should be considered as made up of the following divisions, each really demanding a more or less different treatment: pocket knives, shears and scissors; razors, safety razors and accessories; kitchen cutlery; carving sets; silverware and toilet goods.

DIVISION TREATMENT MOST EFFECTIVE

The line may be advertised as a whole, but the most effective manner is the division treatment. Kitchen cutlery and silverware are both in the same category as far as usefulness is concerned, but the two would not make a pleasing combination in one ad.

The wide and increasing popularity of the safety razor demands that a good share of publicity be devoted to this article. The points in favor of the safety razor are so many that the merchant should experience no difficulty in preparing forceful ads. Safety razor ads should also list accessories.

COMPETING WITH THE JEWELER

In featuring silverware the tone of the ad must be distinctive. It should suggest quality above all else. Only in this manner can trade be switched from the jeweler.

Tool advertising should make two distinct appears—to the mechanic and to the home user. The latter appear is being carried to great length by some of the tool manufacturers, and the hardware dealer should profit by this good judgment.

TWO APPEALS IN TOOL ADVERTISING

Tool publicity directed to the man of the house should emphasize the pleasure and recreation to be had in personally building articles of furniture

presentation is also calculated to make the strongest appeal to mechanics, for they have already a full assortment and desire more to replace their unsatisfactory tools with new ones. Or when they are considering an addition to their equipment, they are more certain to remember tools that have been presented to them singly.

In these days of progressive farming, the farm-equipment end of the hardware dealer's business must be given the most thorough attention. The

farmer judges the worth of equipment largely from advertisements in his farm paper and the follow-up in his local newspaper.

The newspaper has the advantage, inasmuch as it arouses interest that can be quickly developed further by an inspection of the goods. Implement ads should point out advantages in the way of time and labor saving and efficiency of work performed. Modern agricultural implements are marvels of mechanical construction and effect such economies in the conduct of the farm that there is every opportunity to gain the farmer's attention and interest.

IMPLEMENT ADS MUST BE COMPLETE

The main point for the dealer to bear in mind when featuring implements is to be complete. You are dealing with a class of people who have definite ideas of what they want and it is your part to convince them that you can meet their needs exactly. The most forceful line of copy is a combination description and suggestion. This style of presentation not only affords the farmer a working idea of the physical characteristics of the implement, but suggests the most satisfactory way of using it.

The ads reproduced in this chapter together with the comments made upon them will furnish the hardware man many valuable leads in featuring tools, cutlery and agricultural implements.

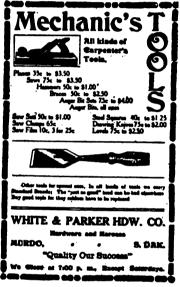


FIG. 144.



FIG. 145.

Fig. 144. For a mere price announcement this ad does very well. While it is readable enough, the heading should have been placed on two lines and the prices all in two columns.

Fig. 145. Here is a well-written ad on a special article and one that should have interested those to whom it was directed. By effective use of white space, a clean and readable display effect has been secured.

Fig. 146. The original arrangement of cuts here causes the ad to stand out boldly. The copy, however, is where the real strength of the ad is shown. It has a style all its own. It runs on in sort of a rambling fashion, yet clinches

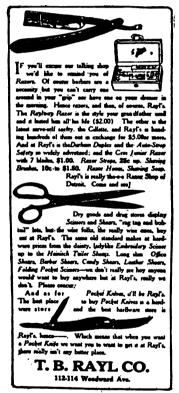


FIG. 146.



FIG. 147.

the interest and makes some strong selling points. Note in the first portion how the copy introduces five different makes of safety razors.

Fig. 147. A page from a store paper. Note the placing of the cuts in a diagonal line and how prominent they are on the page. In a store paper, it is just as important to have forceful ads as it is to have interesting matter. The copy in this ad is straight talk and carries a most convincing tone.

Fig. 148. The position of the four knives commands attention at once. The prominence of the trademark is a desirable plan, for if the purchaser is satisfied he will be apt to take pains to remember the identifying mark when he desires another knife. The opening paragraph creates confidence.





FIG. 148.

FIG. 149.

years should be a good test of cutlery. The ad needs only a mentioning of prices to complete it.

Fig. 149. A well-written and carefully displayed ad. Note how the displays stand out by the use of the "hanging indention," or in simpler terms by



FIG. 150.



FIG. 151.

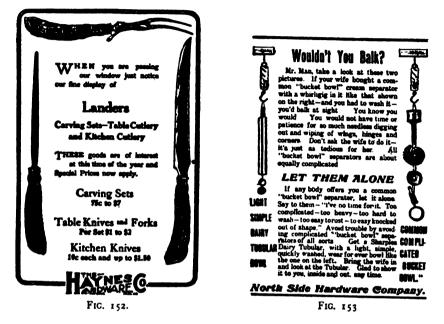
setting the copy to a narrower measure than the display line. The text is crisp, although detailed.

Fig. 150. A ready-made ad of striking design. The copy is in no-wise



weak, and the guarantee, though briefly stated, inspires a feeling of perfect confidence. The local firm name is neatly filled in.

Fig. 151. This is a good display ad, but the copy is treated in a very general



way. On so prominent a brand of cutlery, something more forceful could have easily been written. Also, there should have been some prices quoted.



Fig. 152. So neatly are the cuts placed in this ad that they could have been made to form the actual border. The copy does not go into detail, but rather calls attention to the window display.

HARDWARE ADVERTISING FOR THE RETAILER

Fig. 153. Here is an ad that can be studied with profit. It possesses the important qualities of human interest, selling power, terseness all combined with a most readable display and compelling illustration. Strength is added to the copy through its depiction of the labor involved in cleaning the kind of separator shown on the right-hand side. The writer has played up his main feature strong.







FIG. 157.

Fig. 154. Carefully read this ad. Note how easily and logically you are carried to the climax. It is the sort of an ad that convinces and leaves a strong impression on the reader's mind. The method of manufacture rather than an exposition of details gives the selling power to this ad.

The layout here is readable, the illustration of sufficient size to give an idea of the sort of plow being featured, and the copy enters into constructional details. Special uses for the plow might have been mentioned with the description. The type used for the firm signature is rather thin: a wider type would be better even if the signature occupied two lines.

ADVERTISING TOOLS, CUTLERY, ETC.



Fig. 156. The illustration of the knife is excellent and stands out boldly in the ad. The special price on the pocket-knife induces the reader to come into the store where he may inspect the other values mentioned.

Myers' Outfits for Spraying Orchards

It is important when you buy a spraying outfit that you buy the best, as a spray pump must be properly made to stand the action of the spraying solutions. In offering the Myers Spray outfits we offer what we consider the BEST spraying outfits made. Come in and let us show you how they work and why we consider them



For all pumps mounted on barrels 250 ca. Brass Va

0. M. Spettigue

FIG. 158.



FIG. 159.

Fig. 158. Here is a first-class spraypump ad. It is detailed and comprehensive. The heading states clearly the subject of the ad, while the opening talk brings out a vital reason for buying the best in spray pumps. The four styles of pumps are admirably handled: the illustrations are clean and distinct and the text matter accompanying very thoroughly goes into the merits of each style, making it easy for the farmer to judge what style would be best adapted to his use.

Fig. 150. A neat little ad on planes. The cut stands out well and the copy is a logical sequence of selling thought. The type used for the body is rather too heavy to be read easily. A light-faced Roman would be better.

CHAPTER XL

Paint, Oil and Varnish Advertising

HOUSE AND BARN PAINTS, INTERIOR FINISHES, ENAMELS, FLOOR OILS, POLISHES FURNITURE, REFINISHERS, ETC.

N advertising his paint department, the hardware dealer has every chance for creative work.

APPEARANCE DETERMINES VALUE

Paint is a mighty important influence in real estate values. Appearance, other things being equal, is the determining factor in real estate appraisal. The argument in paint advertising should be based primarily on this point. Protection is a strong secondary argument calculated to reach the home owner. Following these basic arguments, descriptive points should be touched upon such as the lasting qualities of the paint, permanency of color, wide assortment, etc.

OFFSETTING HIGHER PRICES

In featuring the higher-priced paints it is necessary to make use of the economy argument—economy of application, as the better paint goes further, and economy of labor, as fewer coats are necessary. Such an argument well presented goes a long way toward offsetting a higher price charged for quality.

FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF THE MANUFACTURER

In advertising varnish, the hardware man can do no better than to follow in the lead of the manufacturers. Their ads feature uses for the varnish as much as the varnish itself. A good plan for a long series of effective varnish ads would be to take each article suggested for varnishing and feature it separately, showing just how the varnish effects an improvement.

The paint, oil, and varnish department of the modern hardware store has so many ramifications that it is a difficult matter to lay down any general rule for handling the advertising of the department. The nearest approach to an advertising axiom for this department is that paint, oil and varnish ads should be first suggestive as to uses and methods of application and second, pertinently descriptive of the article itself. In this way, the reader is first attracted, then convinced, which is the natural order of selling.

The ads reproduced in this chapter together with the individual comments are illustrative of practically all of the principal arguments that the dealer may profitably use.

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PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH ADVERTISING

Fig. 160. This ad does not attract at first glance, principally because d the great amount of display type used. Light-face type is needed to provide a contrast. The treatment of the text in this ad is rather too general. The top illustration has no particular value and could be omitted.







167

Fig. 161. This is a ready-made ad, so arranged and filled in that it has all the appearance of a local effort. The top cut very attractively shows the article in use. The talk is well worded and should create a desire for the preparations. The offer of free samples still further strengthens the ad. Also the terse reference to the window display. An ad to pattern after.

Fig. 162. Here is a very neatly arranged ad. It is not the easiest thing in the world to get action in a point illustration, but this cut does it. copy is rather brief, but some good points are made. Altogether a good ad.



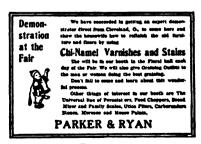


FIG. 163.

Fig. 163. As an announcement of a demonstration this ad does very well. It is well arranged, typographically speaking, and the text matter has a good share of human interest. The ad arouses a desire on the part of the reader to witness how the work is accomplished.

Fig. 164. The tone of this text is frank, sincere and open. While some technical points might have been introduced, it is well for the dealer to keep in mind that the average buyer of ready-mixed paints is not schooled in the art of dissecting paint formulas. Straight quality talk is more apt to win him over.





FIG. 165.

FIG. 164.

Fig. 165. Showing the strength of a well-drawn design. The cut is suggestive and leads the reader easily into the text. With a few brief sentences the writer tells how furniture is made new with slight labor of application. The color card suggestion is a good one.

Fig. 166. The heading of this ad suggests the subject at once. Note that creative talk is run first, followed by a description of the floor finishes. The reasons advanced for natural-wood floors are convincing and the liquid granite is well described.





FIG. 166.

Fig. 167.

Fig. 167. Here is a first-class spring brightening-up ad. The cut creates a desire in itself to brighten up the home furniture and fixtures. The talk emphasizes the transforming power of the finishes, the ease of application and the complete stock carried.

Fig. 168. Here is a well-written, ready-made paint ad, properly filled in with the local dealer's name and address. The simile made in the first portion of the copy is well taken. The wearing quality of paint should be emphasized strongly and the false economy of using cheap paint and renewing it often demonstrated.







FIG. 169.

Fig. 169. Here is an ad that will gain attention at once. The fine drawing of the house, the space setting it out and the neat border arrangement, make a winning combination. Note how the light-faced body type contrasts with the black of the cut and border.

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